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INTERNATIONAL
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28,286 — PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1973 — Established 1887

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 2-3 (35-37). Tomorrow rain, day's temp. 7-9 (45-41). LONDON: Showers, 7-5 (47-41). Tomorrow showers. Yester- temp., 5-5 (46-43). CHANNEL: Rough. Rain. Temp. 10-12 (61-53). NEW YORK: Temp. 4—1 (40-30). Yesterday's temp. (40-25).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8.

Austria	5 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	14 B.Fr	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr	Morocco	1.50 Dr
Eire (live tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M	Nigeria	3 6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Dr.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr
India	Rs 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U S Military (Eur)	60 Cts
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



Associated Press.

TALKS—Arab state oil ministers before their meeting yesterday in Kuwait. From left, Abdul Rahman al-Atiqi of Kuwait, Ezzedin Mabrouk of Libya, Mane al-Outaibi of Abu Dhabi, Jabr al-Kifri of Syria and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia.

Assessments Are Gloomy

Oil Prices Raise Fear Of Recession in West

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The jump in the price of crude oil led today to predictions of widespread economic recession and the likelihood of further rises in the cost of living.

Industrial nations, already suffering an energy crisis aggravated by Arab oil cutbacks, gave gloomy assessments of the move by the six major oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf to more than double their prices effective Jan. 1, next Tuesday.

The announcement yesterday, which will put market prices at around $7 a barrel, is likely to give the Gulf producers earnings of about $60 billion in 1974.

Cost to Britain

The increase will mean that Britain will have to pay an estimated £1 billion ($2.4 billion) more for its oil imports from the Middle East every year, economic commentators reported. Britain buys about 62 percent of its oil from the Gulf.

The cost of gasoline in Britain was expected to rise by about eight pence a gallon to 50 pence.

Not only is Britain suffering a record trade deficit, but the threat of energy shortages is probably greater than anywhere else in Europe.

Strikes by miners, electricity workers and train engineers demanding more money have combined with the Arab oil squeeze to force Prime Minister Edward Heath to put the nation on a three-day work week starting Jan. 1 to conserve dwindling fuel stocks.

Mr. Heath and his cabinet were reported by British newspapers to have been stunned by the Gulf states' increase.

In France, economic observers said gasoline prices could increase by 10 percent and add 2 percent to living costs.

They based their estimate on the index of gasoline prices following previous price rises and their effect on the cost of living.

French gasoline prices could go up from their present level of 1.35 francs a liter by 10 to 15 centimes.

In a decree published today, the French government expanded powers to control distribution of petroleum products in case of any severe shortage. But gasoline rationing is believed unlikely since Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing has made it clear that he prefers to let prices rise until demand is curbed and balanced by a diminished supply.

In Brussels, Common Market Commission sources said they had fully anticipated the price increase when they drew up a report last month on the impact of the oil crisis.

"The new price announced by the Gulf producers comes as no intellectual shock, but the whole situation is very grave and difficult," the sources said.

The commission report estimated that a prolonged crisis could double the number of unemployed in the European Economic Community and plunge Western Europe into its worst recession since World War II.

Dutch oil experts said the decision to double the price of oil next year will cost the Netherlands an estimated 2.9 billion guilders (about $1.2 billion) more for oil imports.

Premier Joop den Uyl said last night that the Arab price rise was "formidable."

In addition to the actual price increase, there would be "rising freight rates, processing costs and such," he added.

In Italy it was estimated that $3.5 billion would be added to the cost of petroleum imports. Italian newspapers urged a dialogue with oil-producing nations to see if they could be paid in non-cash terms, such as with increased technological aid.

West Germany, Europe's biggest importer of Middle East oil, could fall short of the 1 percent industrial expansion predicted by the Council of Economic Advisers last week—resulting in a recession. Price increases, now running at 7 percent a year, are likely to go up even more sharply.

New Controls in Prospect

Japan's Staggering Economy Reels Under Oil Price Blow

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (WP).—The world's foremost oil-importing nation reacted with dismay today to the large petroleum price hikes announced yesterday by Persian Gulf producers.

Japan was already suffering from an acute energy shortage, soaring inflation and a rapid decrease in its foreign-exchange reserves. The latest piece of bad news, coming only a few hours after the government declaration of a national emergency, sent stock prices tumbling and contributed to a sharp decline in the forward value of the yen.

The Minister of International Trade and Industry, Yasuhiro Nakasone, called for a thorough review of the nation's economic policies and instructed aides to prepare measures of much tighter control over the economy. Mr. Nakasone also suggested that Japan seek to arrange an international conference of oil-consuming and producing nations, as well as developing nations, to discuss the impact of the announced price increases.

Until today, the Arab-imposed cutbacks in the quantity of oil available to Japan had been the focus of nearly all the concern here about energy. Now the price is a major problem too.

Biggest Import

In fiscal year 1972, which ended last March 31, Japan paid $4.4 billion for petroleum to fuel its expanding economy. This was about 20 percent of the sum spent for all imports. Food was the second-largest import item ($3.6 billion), followed by plant and machinery ($2.6 billion).

Because of the rising prices beginning this past fall, Japan's petroleum bill is estimated at $6 billion for the year ending next March 31.

According to unofficial estimates published here today, the oil bill for the next fiscal year is likely to be in the range of $12 billion to $15 billion—more than three times the sums of the recent past. Such payments for petroleum would probably account for a third or more of Japan's total imports in the next year, a huge proportion for a country which has to import much of its food and nearly all of its industrial raw materials.

Reserves Fall

Japan's official foreign-exchange reserves have fallen from a high of $19 billion last February to about $13 billion at the end of November, and for complex accounting reasons the actual drawdown has been somewhat greater. Given this situation, it was being freely suggested in business circles today that Japan may run into difficulty paying for all the oil it needs

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

ue Terrorists Sought

anish Police Crack Down French Border Crossings

By Henry Giniger

RID, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The h-French frontier has been ly closed to Basques while nt continues for six Basque its accused of assassinating Luis Carrero Blanco on ay.

ents of the Basque prov- northern Spain, particu- oung ones, have had their rts seized by the frontier as they sought to cross ance to spend Christmas in ench Basque provinces.

tight measures indicated he Spanish police believed the Basque killers were Spain, they would seek in France. Saturday night, the six men were accused crime, the official an- ment said all of them had bases" in the neighboring

of the six accused as- Jose Ignacio Abaitua was quoted in the Bor- newspaper Sud-Ouest as he had ever returned to after moving to Bordeaux, in September, 1972. The have accused him of rent- apartment from which a was dug into the street an explosive charge was The charge was detonated the premier's car passed

Repression Feared

ugh the Basque country en accustomed to seeing police measures, such as ks and arrests, there were roughout the area that test events involving the nationalist movement pring even harsher repres- asures.

frontier closing seemed to most drastic measure by a government intent so on avoiding any sug- that any great emergency

There was much official ng but the principal idea e government appeared to ous to get across was that ntry's political institutions essentially intact, despite of a key figure, and were g on.

leath of the premier is the dramatic test for the te set-of-laws, promulgated that provide for the or- ion and continuity of a set up by Generalissimo co Franco and contested y by Basques but by many ds as well.

Meeting to Fill Post

are going through a kind arsal for the time when et of state himself disap- me Spanish observer said. ay, the 17-member Council Realm, the highest con- e body, will meet to draw ist of three names from Gen. Franco is to choose v premier no later than

Gen. Franco, now 81, the s believed to be extremely . So intimate were his s with Adm. Carrero and so much confidence have in him to carry out ies now and in the future, enormous gap has been that nobody else comes filling.

h Payment to Austria

INA, Dec. 24 (Reuter). has agreed to pay Austria 00 schillings (about $3,- in compensation for y nationalized by the government, the Austrian Ministry has announced.

Bill Giving D.C. Home Rule Is Signed by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—President Nixon has signed legislation granting limited home rule to the District of Columbia, whose effective city council for a century has been the national Congress.

The new law gives the 745,000 residents of the district the right to elect their city officials, who until now have been appointed by the President. Congress retains control of the district's spending.

The White House, in announcing Mr. Nixon's signature of the bill, issued a presidential statement saying: "As the nation approaches the 200th anniversary of its founding, it is particularly appropriate to assure those persons who live in our capital city rights and privileges which have long been enjoyed by most of their countrymen."

4th Session Since War

9 Arab Ministers Study Value Of Oil as a Political Weapon

KUWAIT, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Oil ministers from nine Arab states met tonight—in their fourth gathering here since the October Middle East war—to evaluate the political returns of their use of oil as a weapon.

They met a day after the six major oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf announced in Tehran that prices for their crude will more than double starting in a week's time.

The Iraqi planning minister was here for the four-hour session, but apparently only as an observer since he did not join the other ministers in a conference room at the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel. Iraq has scorned the "oil weapon" from the start, although it is a member of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Iraq has accused other Arab states of playing into the hands of the "imperialists" and injuring European countries more than the United States.

Among the last to arrive here was Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who went home briefly from Tehran, presumably for consultations, before coming here.

Two Aides Report

[Sheikh Yamani, the Associated Press reported, said today's meeting was only to hear a report from him and Algeria's Energy Minister Belaid Abdessalem on their tour of consumer nations to explain the Arab oil boycott, which included North Africa, Western Europe and the United States.

[Both ministers said "new steps" in the boycott will be discussed tomorrow morning when the OAPEC oil ministers meet again.]

Observers did not rule out the possibility that the ministers might have attached more "friendly" or "unfriendly" labels to importing states in the light of the ministers' findings.

Japan is making an especially strong bid to be formally designated "friendly" by the Arabs—like Britain and France, for example—and so theoretically spared the impact of Arab production cuts, currently set at 25 percent of September output.

Libya to Raise Price

KUWAIT, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Libya will raise the price of its oil in line with the doubled prices announced yesterday by Gulf producers, Petroleum Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk said here.

He said decisions would be made by the end of this month on oil bids from 40 buyers, including France, Italy, Yugoslavia, some African states and small and medium-sized oil companies.

Mr. Mabrouk said the price rises by the Gulf states were reasonable.

Venezuela Hike Likely

CARACAS, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Venezuela will decree a major hike in its oil prices beginning next month, the oil industry said today. Observers predicted that prices will soar over the $10-per-barrel mark.

Venezuela, which ships almost 1.7 million barrels of oil daily to the U.S. East Coast, now sells its oil for an average $7.74 a barrel and has announced that it will hike prices for the 12th time this year at the end of the week.

If Venezuela follows past policy of using Persian Gulf crude prices as a basis for its prices, levels could rise over the $11.65 announced in Tehran, according to the industry observers.

Nixon and Kissinger Confer At White House Over Mideast

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger conferred for an hour today about the Middle East, a White House spokesman said.

They met at the White House immediately after Mr. Nixon's return from a weekend at Camp David, Md.

The White House said they were discussing the crisis in the Middle East, where Mr. Kissinger spent a 15-day visit that ended Saturday.

Earlier, Mr. Nixon held several conversations with Mr. Kissinger on the peace talks, and officials described the secretary of state as optimistic about their progress.

Mr. Nixon, at Camp David, spoke several times yesterday by telephone with Mr. Kissinger on the Arab-Israeli talks in Geneva.

A high U.S. official described Mr. Kissinger as reasonably confident that Egypt and Israel will reach an agreement next month on a separation of their armies near the Suez Canal.

However, there may be problems, and Mr. Kissinger could return to Geneva in January, the official said.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Washington Saturday night after a 15-day, 13-nation journey through Western Europe and the Middle East.

He returned with a head cold and Mr. Nixon told him to "get some rest," a spokesman said.

The official described Mr. Kissinger as reasonably confident that after the Dec. 31 Israeli elections there will be progress on disengagement on the Suez front.

Mr. Kissinger expects the negotiations then to move on to reopening the canal to Israeli shipping and the ships of all nations carrying goods to and from the Jewish state.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that only a United Nations representative, probably Maj. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, will attend the military disengagement talks.

The Soviet Union had exerted pressure to have Russian and American representatives at the negotiations.

At the same time, U.S. officials viewed a private call by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban as a "positive step."

They also noted that Mr. Gromyko and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, while attacking Israel in public, carefully preserved room for negotiations with the Jewish state.

Troop Disengagement Talks Will Start Late in the Week

GENEVA, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, the Finnish United Nations officer who will guide top Israeli and Egyptian officers through vital talks on disengaging their forces, arrived here today as the conference was delayed at least a day.

The special military group was set up by last week's Middle East peace conference. It is to discuss the separation of Egyptian and Israeli troops along the Suez Canal.

The first meetings had been expected tomorrow, but an Israeli spokesman said Israel's representatives were not expected here until Wednesday and the military negotiators might not begin work until then at least.

The talks will be held in the Palais des Nations, the UN's office, which housed last week's two-day first phase of the peace talks.

Gen. Siilasvuo, commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, said he had no idea when the group would meet. "That is for the parties to decide," he added.

Kilometer 101 Talks

He was chairman at earlier disengagement talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road between Israeli and Egyptian generals. Egypt suspended these exchanges on Nov. 29, accusing the Israelis of evasiveness.

The Finnish general had preparatory talks today with Roberto Guyer, UN under secretary-general for special political affairs, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who stayed on after last week's conference to see the military disengagement talks on their way, Egyptian sources said.

Egypt's representatives at the troop-disengagement talks—Brig. Tahal Maghdoub and Col. Fouad Howeidy—arrived here last week.

Israeli sources said the chief Israeli delegate was likely to be Gen. Mordechai Gur, military attaché in Washington and former commander of parachute troops which captured East Jerusalem from the Arabs in the 1967 war.

His aides will probably include Col. Dov Sion, son-in-law of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Eban's Outlook

TEL AVIV, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that he did not expect Israel's talks with Egypt on separation of forces to produce results in less than a number of days.

"There is a possibility of getting the separation-of-forces negotiations under way within a few days," Mr. Eban said on his return from Geneva.

"But I would be greatly surprised," he said, "if they should end in success within a number of days."

A government official said the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press.

DESERT DECOR—UN Emergency Force troops near Rabah in the Sinai Desert trimming their Christmas tree. In the background are 3 burned-out tanks from the war.

Only Half the Usual Pilgrims In Bethlehem for Christmas

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24 (UPI).—About half as many pilgrims as in past years crowded into this hilltop town today for Christmas Eve services at the site where tradition says Jesus was born nearly 2,000 years ago.

Helmeted, combat-ready Israeli soldiers patrolled Manger Square in front of the Church of the Nativity, a reminder of the lingering tension between Israelis and Arabs two months after the October Middle East war.

A procession of Catholic clergymen led by Jerusalem's Latin Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti drove under clear, chill skies from the old walled city to Bethlehem without incident. Church bells pealed and an Israeli police band played "O Come All Ye Faithful" as they arrived in the square and marched into the fortress-like church for afternoon prayers.

This morning the first of some 5,000 Christian pilgrims, half the usual number, entered this ancient town in the Judean hills for celebrations culminating in a midnight mass in St. Catherine's Church, adjoining the Church of the Nativity.

An Unusual Year

"This is an unusual year," said George Freij, son of Mayor Elias M. Freij, "because normally the square is jammed with pilgrims and tourists by the time the procession begins in the afternoon.

"This year, you can see that most of the people here, say about 90 percent, are local Arab residents, and the square isn't even half full."

Israeli soldiers and green-bereted border police barricaded all entrances to the town before dawn, allowing in only those with special passes.

This Jordanian West Bank town of 25,000, half Christian, half Moslem, has been free of Arab guerrilla incidents in the last few months. Such incidents have occurred in nearby towns, especially since the war.

In a temperature of about 7 degrees, local Arabs dressed in flowing black robes and white kaffiyeh headdresses munched sandwiches and drank coffee during much of the hourlong procession through Manger Square. Some looked on with curiosity. Others continued their talk. They had seen the Christmas festival many times before.

Carols and Marches

The police band, in navy blue uniforms, alternated Christmas carols with march music throughout the sunny afternoon. Souvenir and food stands, set up especially for the holiday, did a brisk business despite the relative lack of tourists.

Signs of the season were everywhere. Manger Square was surrounded with strings of red and green lights. A Christmas tree stood before a police station

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

A Bomb Kills Its 2 Makers In Ulster Pub

Bystander Also Dies And 34 Are Injured

BELFAST, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Two terrorists and a bystander were killed by a bomb that exploded prematurely today in a crowded bar in the border town of Newry, about 40 miles south of Belfast.

Thirty-four persons were treated for injuries at a hospital after the explosion. Ten were detained. The condition of one was described as critical.

There were about 40 persons in the popular Catholic-owned Malachy Clarke's pub when the two terrorists burst in, one carrying a machine gun and the other the bomb.

The man with the bomb said to the bartender: "You'll not throw this bomb out the way you did the last one." It was a reference to a recent attempt to blow up the bar that was foiled by a customer who threw the bomb into the street, where it exploded harmlessly.

Seconds after the terrorist spoke, the bomb exploded in his hands. The blast killed the two terrorists instantly and hurled customers about the bar. The third victim was a Protestant salesman.

Children in a bus that was passing the bar as the explosion occurred were injured by flying debris. Christmas shoppers dropped their parcels to pull shocked customers out of the ruins of the bar.

The three deaths raised the four-year death toll in the Northern Ireland strife to 924. Of that total, 246 have been killed this year.

Meanwhile, the banned Ulster Volunteer Force, a militant Protestant grouping, said it would extend its month-long Christmas cease-fire indefinitely.

Bomb Hoax in London

LONDON, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—A bomb hoax tonight disrupted Christmas Eve shopping and caused police to seal off two busy areas of central London.

Hundreds of people were evacuated from Harrods, the fashionable store in Knightsbridge. Piccadilly Circus also was cleared.

Police acted following an anonymous telephone call to a domestic news agency that "there are two Christmas boxes" timed to go off at 4:30 p.m. The caller named the targets as Harrods and a men's wear shop whose main branch is near Piccadilly Circus. But the deadline passed without any blasts and searches revealed nothing unusual, according to police.

Cambodia Fires Three Aides for Shell-Casing Sale

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 24 (WP).—Three high Cambodian officials have been fired and 20 persons arrested for the illegal sale of American-made brass shell casings, the military command announced Saturday.

An investigation into the sale was begun under pressure from the United States, which retains title to the brass.

The Cambodian Ministries of Commerce and National Defense had illegally authorized the export of 3,173 tons of brass which was recovered from expended ammunition. The value of the casings was estimated at $3 million.

The command said the commander at Takeo and the governors of Koh Kong and Kampot—all high-ranking military officers—had been "relieved of their functions." In addition, 11 soldiers and nine civilians were implicated in the scandal and arrested, the command said, and 58 tons of brass confiscated.

More than 2,000 tons of the scrap metal were shipped in the past three months by four private companies with authorization from the director of foreign trade in the Commerce Ministry, government sources said. Other sources said the rest of the brass was stored secretly in Phnom Penh warehouses.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	1	34	Snow
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	3	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Fair
LISBON	7	45	Rain
LONDON	4	39	Rain
MADRID	5	42	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
MONTREAL	−10	14	Fair
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	−1	30	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	−2	28	Snow
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	−1	30	Overcast
TEHRAN	8	47	Fair
TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
TUNIS	16	61	Fair
VENICE	10	50	Fair
VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	4	40	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Associated Press.

ULSTER BOMBING VICTIMS—The body of one of the three persons slain in the bombing of a tavern in Newry, Northern Ireland, being taken away by police yesterday.

Industrial Inefficiency Stirs Kremlin

New Reform of Soviet Economy Is Sought

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (WP).—Sluggish production figures and continuing inefficiency in management methods have led Soviet leaders once again to consider reforms of this country's mammoth, centrally-run economy.

As in the past, the problems are big. But prior experiments with reform suggest that inertia is one of the dominant forces in the Soviet economy. Entrenched bureaucratic interests and the habits of generations have proved effective barriers against meaningful changes.

Speaking at a closed meeting of the Communist party's Central Committee the week before last, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party's general secretary, said that the country required "a single comprehensive set of measures" to improve "the entire economic mechanism." It is a tall order, and Mr. Brezhnev gave no hint of how it might be filled.

But this remark, repeated in the speech's abbreviated version published in the party newspaper, Pravda, confirms other indications that the top leadership is once again interested in reform. Another interesting signal was an invitation from the party Central Committee to the country's economists to begin debating economic issues more openly—an invitation that the economists have begun to exploit.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev noted that many Soviet managers now concentrate only on fulfilling their assignments from higher authorities, without regard for "the state's interest and the national interest." Last week, the newspaper Socialist Industry gave a vivid example of what this means in practice.

Auto-Parts Complaint

The paper published a letter from six workers at the Gorki automobile factory, which produces the Volga automobile, a basic Soviet vehicle which serves as a taxi, government car and—for a privileged few—private automobile.

The authors complained that other factories assigned to supply parts for the Volga had not met their obligations. "The Saransk rubber factory owes us 5.6 million parts that they have failed to supply since the beginning of 1973... The Yaroslav technical rubber factory owes us more than 40,000 rubber moldings..." They listed seven factories that were behind on their deliveries.

Why the bad performances? Because, the letter explained, each of these factories has a plan to fulfill which is measured in tons of products. To insure fulfillment of their plans, the factories concentrate on producing big, heavy products. "But," the letter-writers complained, "heavy parts cannot substitute for shock-absorber rings that weigh .85 of a gram, and they owe us 180,000 of those!"

The way Soviet plans are written, these factories can get full credit for plan fulfillment—which means bonuses for management and the workers—even though they fail woefully to meet the needs of the Gorki automobile factory, and thus cause a reduction in its output of Volgas.

Those who pursue this easy road to formal success are guilty of adopting a "bureaucratic style," in Mr. Brezhnev's words. They put "departmental and parochial interests" ahead of the general welfare.

According to reliable Soviet sources, Mr. Brezhnev told the Central Committee that ways had to be found to take pressure off the State Planning Commission, which is now responsible for both long-term plans and day-to-day organization of production. Such a "pressure" shift would imply more independence for factory managers.

Cost Overruns

Mr. Brezhnev also said that investment policy had to be made more rational. He noted that construction projects are begun on the basis of one cost estimate, and then, when the project is half-finished, its true cost turns out to be much higher. But by this time it would be foolish not to finish it, so the project is completed with money that would otherwise go to another project.

And Mr. Brezhnev criticized the exploitation of new technology. He suggested that a factory designed in 1962 on the basis of then-contemporary technology was already out of date when it finally opened in 1968. He proposed a special meeting of the Central Committee to discuss ways of adopting new technology more efficiently.

None of these ideas is new. An economic reform in 1956 was supposed to give factory managers more independence and incentives to use their resources more efficiently. It's impossible to measure effectively the results of the 1956 reform, since it has never really been implemented in most branches of the economy. Proof of this appeared in a recent article in Pravda by G. G. Aganbegyan, director of an economic institute in Novosibirsk, the Siberian academic center.

Mr. Aganbegyan's institute polled 1,064 factory directors in Siberia. Eighty percent of them said that higher authorities were still making the decisions that they themselves were supposed to make under the 1956 reforms. Ninety percent said that they needed more latitude to make economic decisions for themselves.

Asked what their biggest problems were, 44 percent mentioned inadequate and irregular supplies of materials. Twenty-seven percent cited the instability of the plan—in other words, fluctuating demands from higher authority forcing them to adjust their own operations arbitrarily.

Mr. Aganbegyan called into question one of the most important indices of the current five-year plan—the one that measures the productivity of labor. This index is faulty, he wrote, because workers are given credit for their total output, regardless of whether all the output is sold to consumers, or even if (like the makers of shock-absorber rings) they fail to produce all the products required of them. Meaningful improvements in labor productivity must be qualitative as well as quantitative, he said.

(Soviet firms are still given credit for gross production, even if their products are never sold. The press regularly reports examples of unsellable merchandise, especially consumer goods like men's suits and shoes which are so shoddy that no one will buy them.)

Mr. Aganbegyan was one of the speakers at an unusual meeting of economists and Communist party officials held four weeks ago in Moscow. The meeting was one manifestation of the party leadership's new desire to widen and open up economists' debates that have gone on for years, but recently mostly in private.

Mr. Aganbegyan is a member of the relatively progressive wing of economists. When he addressed this meeting, presumably, he repeated the message of his Pravda article—that the country needs more effective economic incentives to improve efficiency. This is Soviet shorthand for economic standards which—unlike the existing crude measurements of gross output—would force individual firms to be efficient.

Role of the Market

This hints of a market mechanism (though in fact it is far removed from the workings of any Western free market), and thus is opposed by conservative economists who think that everything important must be controlled from Moscow. The conservative attitude is shared by many politicians.

Soviet economists argue about whether the market should dictate production targets, about how much the country can afford to depend on trade with capitalists for its basic needs, about the use of prices, which are artificially and arbitrarily fixed at present. Some Russians in political circles think that the debates are too esoteric.

Those who favor practical improvements must overcome the conservative influence of Communist party politics. Until now, this has appeared impossible.

In his speech to the Central Committee, Mr. Brezhnev said: "We cannot approach the problems of the economy from narrow economic and—all the more—technocratic positions." Instead, he said, there must be "a party approach . . . since this is party work, political work."

That attitude seems to represent a big obstacle to any pragmatists trying to reform the Soviet economy.

Saigon Craft Flying Reds Is Fired On

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Two South Vietnamese helicopters carrying Viet Cong officers on a liaison flight under terms of the Paris agreement were fired on today by Viet Cong troops as they were returning to Saigon, the South Vietnamese command announced.

A spokesman for the command said the helicopters were not hit. He said he did not know how many Viet Cong were aboard.

Maj. Phuong Nam, the chief spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the two-party Joint Military Commission, denied that the helicopters were fired at.

"The liaison flight between Saigon and Loc Ninh proceeded safely," he said. "There was no problem. The statement by the Saigon administration was to prepare for some new trick which remains to be seen."

Air Corridor Cleared

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the South Vietnamese command, said there were liaison officers from both sides aboard the helicopters assisting the crewmen to fly along a corridor cleared in advance. He said the helicopters were flying at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

Col. Hien said the helicopters had carried Viet Cong representatives from the commission to their headquarters in Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, and had remained there for two hours.

He said they took off shortly after noon for Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base and were fired on by 12.8-mm anti-aircraft machine guns at a point about 30 miles north of Saigon. The Saigon spokesman said he recalled at least one other instance in the past when there was a similar incident but he had no details.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge gunners fired rockets into Phnom Penh today, but caused no damage or casualties, the military command said. Yesterday, rocket attacks on the capital killed three persons.

Three of the Soviet-made 122-mm rockets fired during the early morning hours today were duds and one hit in a grassy area near the Mekong River bank. Another rocket landed near the Ministry of Information about noon but failed to explode.

The rockets, which have a range of about six miles, were fired from the east bank of the Mekong River northeast of Phnom Penh, diplomatic sources said. Insurgent pressure has increased in that area in the past three days.

Pledge Given By Sakharov For U.S. Trip

Promises to Return If Allowed to Travel

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, declared Friday that his place was in the Soviet Union and that he intended to return here if he were allowed to accept an invitation to lecture in the United States.

Mr. Sakharov, one of the scientists who developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb, also pledged that he would reveal no secrets of the Soviet nuclear program while in the United States.

Mr. Sakharov applied early this year to go to Princeton University with his family and recently renewed his application. But there has been no indication of whether the authorities will allow him to go. He and his wife, who recently underwent several sessions of questioning by the security police, have been in a hospital for medical checkups for two weeks.

In his statement, which was made available to Western newsmen in Moscow, Mr. Sakharov said he considered it his duty "to state yet again with full responsibility that in all circumstances I intend to retain my Soviet citizenship and return to my country.

"I will firmly observe," he said, "the duties [imposed] on me as a Soviet citizen, including those which relate to keeping silent on secrets of a defense nature, and I consider that my place—for moral, social and personal reasons—is in my native land."

Mr. Sakharov and writer Vladimir Maximov announced they have appealed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to allow a man who has spent eight years in jail to resume his university studies in the Netherlands.

The dissident, Vladimir Bukovsky, 30, became known in the West for a dossier he gathered on the incarceration of dissidents in mental hospitals.

Israelis Warned That Syria May Resume Fighting

TEL AVIV, Dec. 24 (AP).—An Israeli newspaper warned today that Syria might resume the war on Israel's northern front to recover losses it suffered in the October war. It said Israeli forces were on high alert.

A military spokesman confirmed the alert, but said the troops had been in a permanent state of readiness since the war. He said that Israel had detected no new indications of a possible Syrian attack, but added that either side could swing into an offensive with little visible preparation.

The Yediot Aharonot newspaper quoted military observers as saying that Syria has been totally rearmed by the Soviet Union since the October war and might be preparing an offensive to retake the 300-square-mile bulge Israel captured in the 18-day war.

Syria was the only country to refuse an invitation to the Geneva peace conference.

Later today, the Israeli military command said that the Syrian front was quiet, while Israelis and Egyptians exchanged mortar and small-arms fire sporadically throughout the day on the southern front.

Israel Tanks Fire Near Finn Units, UN Force Says

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Israeli tanks fired close to Finnish United Nations truce observers on Saturday, the second day of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva, the UN said here today.

There were no casualties among the UN forces.

The incident, south of Abu Suweir on the Cairo-Ismailia road, was one of 40 cease-fire violations on Saturday reported today by the UN.

The UN forces protested earlier to the two sides over a cease-fire violation endangering UN troops.

In each case the troops concerned were from the Finnish battalion based in Suez. Announcing the second protest, a UN spokesman today corrected his earlier statement that there had been no protest over the second incident, in which a Finnish soldier was slightly wounded.

Time Capsule Dispute In Indian Parliament

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Twenty-two opposition members of Parliament were arrested yesterday as they tried to dig up a time capsule buried by the government at a 17th-century fort. They claimed that the capsule gives a distorted picture of Indian history.

It was buried at the Red Fort in old Delhi on Independence Day—Aug. 15—this year.

There were angry exchanges in Parliament Saturday, with charges that documents in the capsule had been altered recently. The government has refused to publish them.

The members of Parliament were charged with breach of the peace and then released. They threatened to return tomorrow with thousands of supporters to resume the digging.

7,000 Coal Miners End Walkout in Spain

OVIEDO, Spain, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Nearly 7,000 miners at the state-owned Asturian coal mines in northern Spain returned to work today after striking since early last month for higher pay, labor sources reported.

Just over 1,000 more failed to report back for duty after being suspended without pay during the stoppage, the sources said. There was no indication the miners had reached a wage agreement with the state employers. All strikes are illegal in Spain.



Keystone.

NO SPECIAL FAVORS—With all traffic halted in Norway on Sundays, even King Olaf V has to buy a tram ticket if he wants to go out for an afternoon's skiing.

A 'New Concept'

Shah Believed Behind Rise in Oil Price

By Bernard Weinraub

TEHRAN, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Diplomats here are convinced that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi spurred the controversial move by Persian Gulf states to double the price of oil.

The diplomatic and oil community here, shaken by yesterday's announcement of drastically increased prices in the Persian Gulf, maintained today that the shah shaped the policy, partly to force the industrial nations to develop alternative sources of energy.

The shah, in a series of interviews and at a news conference yesterday, had pressed repeatedly for a "new concept" in fixing oil costs and said that the oil-price structure should be linked to the price of other sources of energy.

One diplomat said today, "The shah has said that we have to force development of other things and not waste oil. Presumably he feels that this is a grand scheme and this is a perfect time to force development."

An oil expert said, "He's had this bee in his bonnet for some time now. He feels this is a rational way of doing things."

'Greed' Charged

Some observers here are convinced that the decision yesterday by the six Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was merely "greed" in the face of the current oil squeeze. The Gulf states are expected to earn $60 billion in oil revenue next year, when the new prices begin. This year the Gulf nations will earn about $16 billion.

Iran itself, an economically booming nation, is expected to earn $14 billion in oil revenue next year. This year Iran's earnings will hover between $3.5 billion and $4 billion.

Some diplomats, however, are convinced the shah was motivated by a desire to develop a realistic market price based on the cost of other forms of energy. His design, they say, goes hand in hand with the shah's perception of his own role as a responsible leader in the Gulf and a statesman to be taken seriously.

Shah's Theory

Sources here point out that the shah has repeatedly made price suggestions and took the unusual step yesterday of calling a news conference to expound his theory and disclose the price.

There were rumors in Tehran today of Arab resentment at the shah's decision to announce the new prices and thus upstage the ministers attending the conference.

The new posted price for a barrel of Persian Gulf oil will reach $11.65. Two months ago the ministers unilaterally raised the price for a barrel of crude oil by 70 percent to $5.11. The posted price, which includes estimates, is a figure used by producers to set the amount by the Western companies.

The government take under the new price system will be $7 a barrel of oil. At present a barrel of oil costs about $8.6

Japan's Staggering Economy Reels Under Oil Price Blow

(Continued from Page 1)

even if the Arab countries and other producers are willing to sell.

In declaring an official state of emergency due to the petroleum crisis, Premier Kakuei Tanaka went out of his way Saturday to reassure the nation that Japan possesses ample foreign-exchange reserves to import daily necessities. Even this silver lining may soon be in doubt. The panicky hoarding of some commodities and the growing psychology of apprehension may be further enhanced.

Japan's rampant inflation is certain to be further spurred by the increase in oil prices. Officials of the International Trade Ministry estimated that doubling crude-oil prices will lift the wholesale price index at least 4 percent and the consumer price index 2 percent. The wholesale price index is already nearly 25 percent ahead of last year's level, and the retail price index about 15 percent.

Stocks Fall

Common stocks on the Tokyo exchange, evidently reflecting the concern about the petroleum price increase and the reaction to it here, declined sharply this morning and continued falling throughout the day. Steel, shipbuilding, electrical, automobile and a variety of other blue-chip stocks were among the major losers.

On the money market, the Bank of Japan stepped in with large dollar sales to support the yen at the current rate of 280 to the dollar. However, the yen fell abruptly in trades with dollars on the futures market, where government intervention is minimal.

Dollars for delivery in May climbed to 306.40 yen, up 7.20 over the closing rate for last Friday. It was the highest rate for the dollar against the yen since last February, when the yen was revalued and floated under pressure from the United S

Hard Times for India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24 (...ters).—The oil price rise will ... a disastrous effect on ... economy, leaving the fifth ... year economic plan, schedul... launching next year, in ... observers said today.

There was no immediate ... ernment statement on th... crease, but press reports ... based on official briefings ... that the government expects ... hard times ahead for a ... where hundreds of millio... people already live in pov...

The 1974 oil bill will ac... for more than half of Indi... pected export earnings of ... lion rupees ($2.5 billion), a... ing to reports in today's ... papers.

Troop Disengagement Talks Will Start Late in the Week

(Continued from Page 1)

cabinet of Premier Golda Meir authorized Gen. Dayan yesterday to give the troop-disengagement negotiators the same instructions they got when talking with Egyptian officers last month at Kilometer 101.

Syria's Terms

DAMASCUS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Syria is prepared to attend any peace conference that can lead to the recovery of Arab territory and recognition of Palestinian rights, the deputy premier for economic affairs, Mohammed Haidar, said here today.

Mr. Haidar was replying to a question at a press conference attended by a large number of Japanese correspondents accompanying a visiting Japanese government delegation.

Syria has boycotted the conference in Geneva, saying it saw no use in attending it.

Syria "will not agree to attend conferences that mislead our people and attach hopes to illusions," Mr. Haidar said. "There is nothing to confirm that the Geneva conference will lead to the results we want."

He Never Missed A Day's Work— Even When Shot

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP).—"In 15 years, he was late only twice, and he never missed a day," says the owner of a bakery where George Keller, 53, worked.

Mr. Keller worked even after he was attacked and shot three times by a band of young muggers before dawn yesterday while on his way to his job.

Police said Mr. Keller—despite wounds in the chest, stomach and lower back—managed to board a bus, reach the bakery and light his ovens before walking 12 blocks to a police station to report the crime. An ambulance then took him to Queens General Hospital for emergency surgery. He was reported in critical condition early today.

Leo Silverman, the bakery owner, said that when he arrived for work he found some bloodied clothes left behind and a note from a policemen about the shooting. But the lights were on and Mr. Keller's work had been done.

Fuel Lack Halts Pan Am at Tahiti

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Passengers were stranded in Tahiti today when Pan American World Airways ran out of fuel there and was forced to cancel eight flights, airline sources here said.

Pan Am handles about 50 percent of the international air traffic through Tahiti and its cancellation of all flights until Jan. 1, when it will receive more fuel, puts an added strain on other airlines flying to the Pacific island. The other airlines have sufficient fuel to continue services.

Pilgrims Fe... This Year i... Bethlehem

(Continued from Page ...

facing onto the newly asp... square.

Mayor Frie... was host... reception for 300 dignitar... the afternoon. His remarks ... ed only briefly on the ... East political situation.

"We are hoping and pr... for good results at the G... conference," he said.

Tourists milling in the ... after the procession seem... enjoy the festive atmo... despite the presence of th... diers, their black Uzi subma... guns slung over their sho...

Some of the tourists ... in Israel in the morning ... two cruise ships that dock... Haifa. One ship, the ... carried 500 British visitors, ... other, the Ithaca, had ... Americans.

Two American choirs a... Belgian choral groups sa... traditional carols along with ... Arab Christian groups durin... evening celebrations.

Pope's Midnight Mass

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (...—Pope Paul VI spent Chri... Eve at the Vatican toni... scheduled the first midnight ... in St. Peter's Basilica in ... and sent special greetin... atheists and the world's g... ed.

The Pontiff, hopeful of ... ing peace in the Middle E... expecting a voice in the ... ment concerning Jerusalem ... ed his tenth Christmas ... of the Catholic Church w... first Christmas midnight ... open to all since the re... Pope Pius XII.

Tradition since then has ... for a special mass in the ... Chapel for the papal dip... corps. But after the Italia... ernment decided to lift a ... ban for Christmas, the P... scheduled a general mas... midnight.

In a Christmas message ... Vatican newspaper "L'Osse... Romano," the Pope gave ... greetings to youth, the po... abandoned, the suffering a... those in chains."

In the article, he also ... greetings to "the atheist ... nonbelievers" who, he said, ... accept "an honest recog... of this universal demen... mankind."

66 Freed by Manila

MANILA, Dec. 24 (Reut... Martial-law authorities ... freed 66 former student ... suspected dissidents, bring... number of detainees released ... April 4 to 3,239, the ... Philippine news agency re...

هكذا من الأصل

RS Given List by Dean

White House's Bid for Audit Of 'Foes' Reported Spurned

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (WP).—Former Internal Revenue Commissioner Johnnie Walters, acting the direction of Treasury Secary George P. Shultz, ignored White House request in 1972 to nduct a special audit of the tax rns of 490 "enemies" of the nn administration, a joint conssional investigating committ said last week.

ne of the persons on the list plied by former White House nsel John W. Dean 3d were porters of Sen. George Mcvern, of South Dakota, the mocratic presidential candidate year.

Following a six-month inquiry, Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa- concluded that Mr. Walters ved Dean's "enemies" list and sisted attempts by the mer White House counsel to the special audits under way. The White House hailed Mr. ulters Friday for ignoring the quest by Dean.

"President Nixon feels that retary Shultz and the IRS mitted themselves well," White se spokesman Gerald Warren d. "If the President had been are of the request, it would have been submitted. The sident condemns the prac-" Mr. Warren said the President did not know about the list until it had been disclosed in press reports.

The list with 490 names is not the same as the one—containing 216 names—that Dean made public during testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last June.

In a 29-page staff report, the committee concluded that there was "absolutely no evidence" to prove that the persons on the two "enemies" lists were treated any more harshly than the average taxpayer.

Moreover, the committee said, the tax returns of some of the "enemies" were not audited when they should have been, or were treated too leniently when they were audited. In going over the lists, the committee found that some of the "enemies" had not filed any returns some years.

In some cases, blatant errors overlooked by the IRS were found by committee auditors, disclosing large underpayments of taxes. In one case, an individual subtracted his minimum tax payment from his regular tax rather than adding it.

However, the committee staff said it was still not certain whether the IRS had given special favorable treatment to seven White House "friends." Among them were actor John Wayne and evangelist Billy Graham.

The committee's chief of staff, Laurence Woodworth, said he had asked the IRS to investigate three of the seven "friends" but he refused to disclose their names.

The second, previously undisclosed, list of 490 White House "enemies" included the names of former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien and Frank Mankiewicz, the McGovern campaign director, and other McGovern aides.

Also listed were former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, Texas liberal Frances (Sissy) Farenthold, Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and actress Shirley MacLaine—all McGovern supporters.

The committee staff said the second "enemies" list was turned over to Mr. Walters by Dean at a meeting on Sept. 11, 1972.

Mr. Woodworth said that Mr. Walters's notes of the meeting indicated that Dean said former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman had initiated the list to "see what type of information could be developed" on the persons named, and that Dean had not been asked by President Nixon to have the IRS work done.

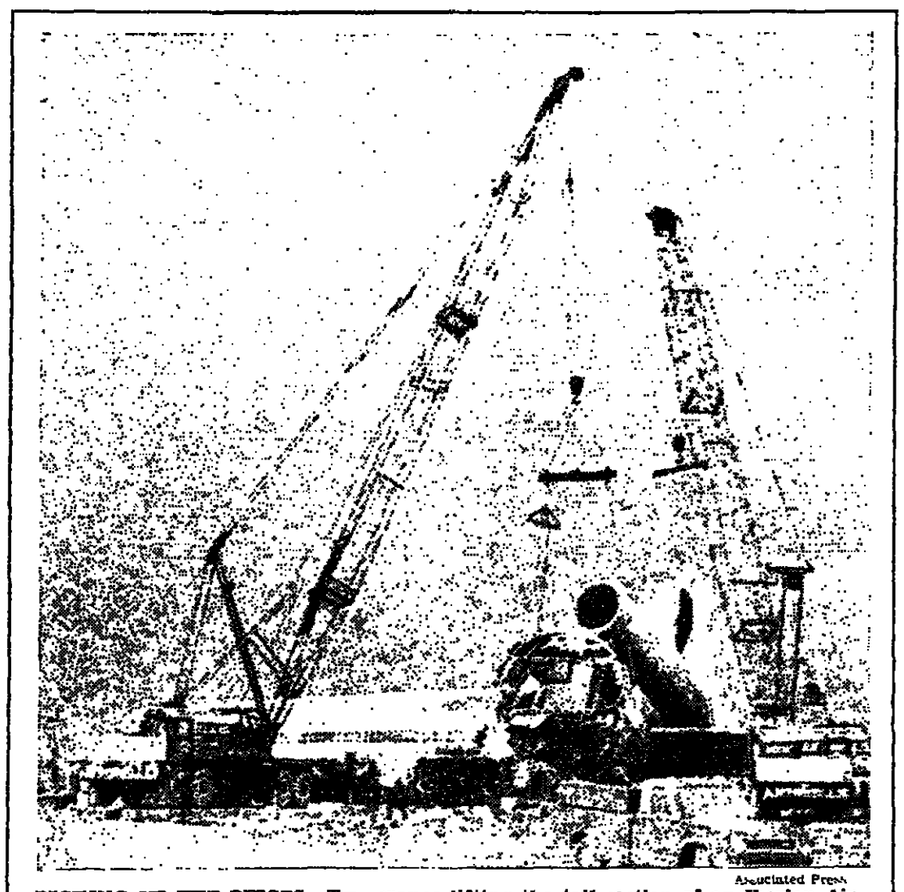
The next day, the committee said, Mr. Walters discussed the matter with Mr. Shultz, and the Treasury chief directed that Mr. Walters "do nothing." Mr. Walters told the committee that he locked the list in his safe, and that nobody but he and Mr. Shultz ever saw it.

As for the list, the committee said, there has been no evidence that it ever went to the IRS staff.

The committee auditors examined IRS files and the tax returns of the more than 700 persons named on the lists, Mr. Woodworth said, and found that the number screened for possible audit—and the number actually audited—closely paralleled the proportion of average returns checked, taking into account the tax brackets and occupational characteristics involved.

For example, of the 842 returns filed by 216 persons on the first "enemies" list, 58.3 percent were screened by the IRS for possible audit and 22.2 percent were actually audited. Nationally, persons with similar adjusted gross incomes (over $50,000) are audited about 14 percent of the time.

The committee ascribed the 8 percent discrepancy to the wide range of business activities of the "enemies," and to the fact that many of the persons named on the first list are journalists, who tend to have large deductions for business expenses and are susceptible to audit.



Associated Press

PICKING UP THE PIECES—Two cranes lifting the tail section of an Iberian Airlines DC-10 that broke up after swerving off a runway on landing Dec. 17 at Boston. None of the 168 persons aboard was seriously injured. Cause of the accident is not known, but an investigation of it is being carried out.

Mao, 80, Seen Still China's Strong Man

Recent Visitors Say His Health Is Good

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (AP).—Mao Tse-tung turns 80 on Wednesday, his vision of revolution undimmed after more than half a century.

Over the years the Chinese Communist leader has been pictured by persons outside his country as dead, dying or in doubtful control of his mental faculties. But those who have met him in Peking recently describe him as alert, in apparent sound health except for a touch of rheumatism in his legs, and obviously still China's No. 1 man.

In the past 12 months he has received a succession of foreign leaders in his study in the Forbidden City, among them France's President Georges Pompidou, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger twice.

Founder of the People's Republic in 1949, Mr. Mao has survived the opposition of former associates who disagreed with what they believed were impracticable concepts for the development of China.

In August, the 10th national party congress confirmed the death and disgrace of the latest and perhaps most formidable of Mao friends who became his foes—the defense minister, Lin Piao.

Mr. Lin was killed in a 1971 plane crash in Mongolia while reportedly fleeing to Russia following discovery of a plot.

The party congress, which in 1969 had named Mr. Lin as Mr. Mao's successor, dutifully rewrote the party constitution, toned down the flatteries of Mr. Mao in the document, and called for unity.

Or, as Mr. Mao put it, somewhat belatedly: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

One of the surprises of the congress was the emergence of the nation's first genuinely youthful leader in many years, Wang Hung-wen, a former factory-labor organizer, still in his 30s.

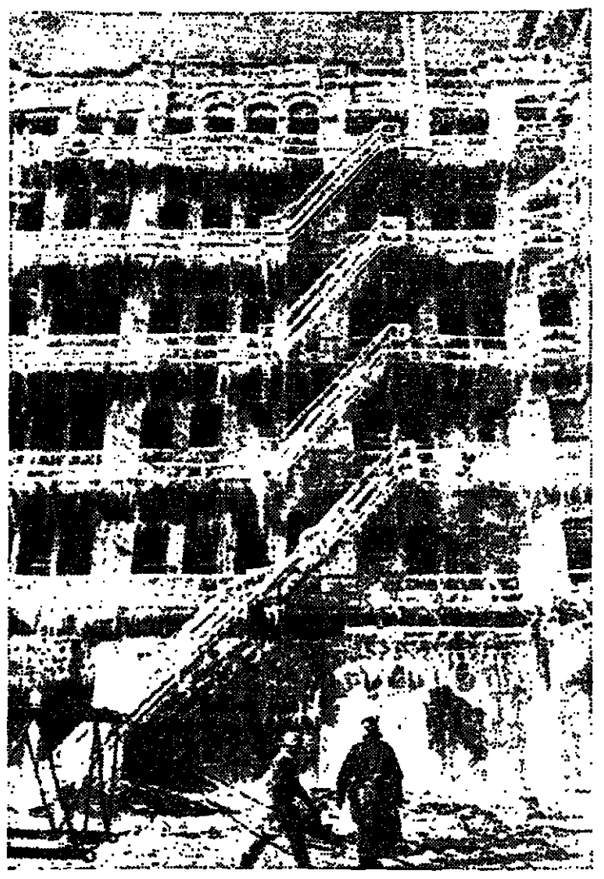
Ranked third, after Mr. Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, he is surrounded by leaders in their 70s and 80s. The man nearest his age on the Standing Committee of the Politburo is Shanghai's Revolutionary Committee chief, Chang Chun-chiao, in his 50s.

Regarded as leader of the new left and a protégé of Mr. Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, Mr. Wang found himself outranking his patroness. Despite her enormous prestige and the magic of her name, Chiang Ching failed to win membership in the nine-member Standing Committee. Her other close colleague, polemicist Yao Wen-yuan—described earlier by Mr. Chou himself as a possible successor to Mr. Mao—was similarly passed over by the Central Committee.

As the year wound to a close, China watchers thought that they detected signs of strain at the top, with the leftists, led by Mr. Wang, challenging the moderate directions laid down by Mr. Chou.

A lively and sometimes baffling literary debate over the virtues and vices of two long-dead Chinese—the philosopher Confucius and the first emperor, Chin Shih Huang-ti—appeared to be aimed at the 75-year-old Mr. Chou, his rapprochement with old enemies such as Japan and the United States, and his rehabilitation of prominent victims of the leftist purge during the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution.

It was suggested by some Chinese that Mr. Mao himself, eager to keep all on their toes, including Mr. Chou, had touched off the debates. If so, Mr. Chou's opponents might have taken heart from Mr. Mao's own dictum that "going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle."



United Press International

FROZEN WASTE—Leaving it looking like an ice palace, the thousands of gallons of water poured by firemen on this hotel in Minneapolis as it blazed last week froze almost immediately. Five of 84 guests were injured.

Key Congressmen Are on Unit That Will Review Nixon Taxes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The committee with the clumsy name that President Nixon has asked to review his tax returns is hardly a committee at all in the usual congressional sense.

It rarely meets. Few can remember when it last held a hearing. Its very existence is not much known outside of Congress and those who carefully follow tax legislation.

Yet the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation includes some of the most influential members of Congress and is served by a technical staff whose ability and nonpartisanship have earned widespread confidence.

Temperamentally and politically, almost all of the committee's members are conservative, leading some here to suspect that Mr. Nixon—in asking the committee to decide whether, to use his own word, he is a "crook" as a taxpayer—might have been seeking a friendly judge and jury.

As a whole, they do not believe in rocking boats or getting ahead of public opinion. However, they generally have no serious re-election problems and often no opponent of any description. Their entrenched positions in their constituencies could, therefore, enable them to defy public opinion if they thought they had to on the matter of Mr. Nixon's taxes.

Exception in Hartke

One exception to both rules is Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., who can be combative with his colleagues and whose record is a curious mixture of liberalism on some issues and pro-business stands on others. He is also the only member who appears to face any prospect of being defeated for re-election.

The normal job of the joint committee is to review the tax laws and their administration, and make recommendations to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate's Finance Committee as to how the laws and regulations ought to be changed.

The two leaders of the 10-member joint committee, both in seniority and in influence, are Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas and Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, both Democrats. Rep. Mills is chairman of the joint committee in the present Congress. The job rotates between the senior House member and the senior senator.

Rep. Mills is commonly described as the most influential single member of the House. Where he leads, generally to conservative objectives, his committee, and often the whole Congress, usually follow.

But now, Rep. Mills is still in considerable pain from an operation on his back for a degenerated disk last summer, and it is not clear whether he has regained the physical stamina necessary to exert the type of leadership that has become his trademark.

Sen. Long's voting record is conservative on balance, and he vigorously defends the oil depletion allowance and other legislation that is anathema to liberals.

But there is a streak of populism in him, too. He began, years ago, to argue for public financing of election campaigns. On any given issue, it is safest not to predict Sen. Long's role, except that he will be effective on whichever side he takes.

If he decides that Mr. Nixon has been a dishonest taxpayer, he may well be able to lead the whole joint committee to that conclusion.

It was Sen. Long, for example, who was first among his colleagues to conclude that the matter could not be left to the committee's staff and that public hearings might be necessary to decide issues of fact, such as when $576,000 worth of vice-presidential papers were deeded to the government and thus became, or did not become, a legitimate tax deduction.

Leadership in defense of Mr. Nixon can be expected from the senior Senate Republican on the joint committee, Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, a down-the-line conservative and party man. He is also considered a man of great personal integrity and is one of the most popular senators.

Sect Warns Comet Heralds U.S. Doomsday

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—Members of the Children of God religious sect, dressed in sackcloth robes, their heads sprinkled with ashes, paraded outside City Hall on Friday with signs saying that Comet Kohoutek signaled the destruction of the United States on Jan. 31.

The signs said the United States would be destroyed, in line with a biblical prediction, unless the population repented.

"America has turned away from God, so God is going to have to destroy it," said Thomas Tripp, 23, at a similar rally in New York.

The sect has advised members to leave the country unless they feel divinely prompted to stay to help care for survivors. Members of the sect said they were not sure just what would cause the disaster, but that it would be in the form of physical destruction, such as earthquakes, a flood or war.

Kohoutek 'Shower' May Test New Theory on Comet Origins

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—When the comet Kohoutek whips around the sun on Friday, the close approach to that star may tear the comet into fragments and vaporize parts of its possibly frozen core, making it a more spectacular sight in the weeks to come.

While such is believed to be the fate of sun-grazing comets, it has been suggested by a leading astrophysicist and his colleague at the University of California in San Diego that comets may be growing, from material dispersed through the solar system, as fast as they are being destroyed by the sun.

They hope that the intensive observations of Kohoutek now under way may help test the hypothesis.

The theory suggesting that comets are the children of meteors, and not their parents, is advanced in the Dec. 14 issue of the British journal Nature by the California educators, Hannes Alfven, winner of a Nobel prize in physics, and Asoka Mendis.

"In so many fields of astrophysics," they write, "the textbooks and the ordinary review articles have a tendency to present only the 'generally accepted' point of view, often not mentioning alternative theories, and even sweeping under the rug those observational facts which are adverse to the dominant view."

"This," they add, "also applies to comets."

The predominant view is set forth in the same issue of Nature by L. Biermann of the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich.

Comets like Kohoutek that approach the sun for the first time, Mr. Biermann says, probably have remained in the outer fringes of the solar system since formation of the sun and planets. Hence, he continues, they "are generally considered to be the oldest essentially unchanged specimens of the material that first condensed out of the dust and gas from which the solar system was formed."

Each meteor shower that recurs at a certain time of the year is widely thought to be debris from a disrupted comet that is spread out along the elongated orbit of the comet itself. The showers are designated in terms of constellations lying in the direction from which each appears to come.

Such are the Leonids, Perseids and Geminids. Each shower is seen at that time of the year when the earth passes through the orbit of the comet that supposedly shed the meteors.

The hypothesis advanced by Mr. Mendis sees the meteors as interplanetary material in the process of condensing into a comet. That is, they are parental to the comet, not its offspring.

They note, for example, that the Perseid meteors of mid-August were observed for 12 centuries before a comet was discovered that could be considered their parent. This was the comet P/Swift-Tuttle, discovered in 1962. Its orbit should bring it close to the sun once every 120 years and, when first observed in 1962, it was clearly visible with the unaided eye. Yet it had never been reported before.

The same is true, the two scientists point out, of the Leonid meteor shower that occurs about Nov. 14 each year and sometimes is particularly spectacular. The comet from which its meteors allegedly were derived was not observed until 1866, and then only as a "diffuse bright object." Its orbit should bring it into view every 33.2 years, yet it had not previously been recorded even though the Leonids had been known for centuries.

The conventional explanation would be that the disruption of each of these comets into a stream of meteors had made what remained only marginally visible. However, Mr. Alfven and Mr. Mendis ask if it is not equally possible that the comets were the product of these meteor streams instead of the reverse.

The heart of their argument concerns the nature of collisions between bits of matter orbiting the sun in the deep vacuum of space. If such fragments, flying similar orbits, bounce off one another in a so-called elastic collision they will be scattered into divergent orbits. But if the collisions are inelastic, the effect would be to nudge the two objects into very similar orbits.

Through the latter process, material could be recruited into one orbit, forming meteors that could eventually assemble themselves into a comet.

Portuguese Emigrants Fear For Jobs in Europe's Crisis

LISBON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—There are joyful family reunions at the Lisbon International Airport and the main railroad station these days as thousands of Portuguese emigrant workers return home for the holidays from their jobs in France, West Germany and other West European countries.

Downtown Lisbon and other cities are ablaze with lights and the well-stocked shops are busy. The scene is one of cheer, but underneath there is enough worry and uncertainty to make this not quite a normal Christmas.

As signs of economic crisis, fed in part by the fuel shortage, spread across Europe, the emigrant workers, who number close to 1.5 million out of a total Portuguese population of 9.5 million, are becoming nervous about their jobs.

The energy shortage is making itself felt in Portugal, one of the few countries against which a total oil embargo has been decreed by the Arab states. Finally, there are persistent reports of unrest within the armed forces, notably in the professional officer corps.

Gloomy Note

President Americo Thomaz himself sounded a gloomy note when he received the good wishes of the diplomatic corps a few days ago. He remarked on the effect of the Middle East conflict on the economies of the Western countries and on the continuing attacks by Portugal's enemies against its efforts to hold onto its African provinces. The 78-year-old chief of state said that he could not speak in an optimistic vein.

The Portuguese drew what comfort they could from the quick visit by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Both sides in the talks stressed the friendly atmosphere and Mr. Kissinger spoke of Portugal as a good ally, a reference to the fact that the United States was able to use the Portuguese-owned air base in the Azores to fly supplies to Israel.

There are long lines of cars at service stations and drivers take hours out of their working day to fill their tanks. What the press here called "gasolinamania" has resulted in some people stocking gasoline in their bathtubs.

American officials were prepared for a Portuguese request to Mr. Kissinger to help out on oil but none came, according to informed sources. Portugal's fuel needs are relatively small—some six to seven million tons a year—and the expectation, at least in official quarters, is that the Arab embargo will not last.

Portugal has something of a fallback position in Angola, where about eight million tons of oil is being produced annually, most of it contracted for use in the United States, Canada and Japan.

There is at least as much worry about what the fuel shortage in the rest of Europe may do to job security for Portuguese workers as there is disquiet about fuel supplies here.

The recent clampdown by West Germany on new immigration had a chilling effect here. At the time, according to official Bonn sources, about 30,000 workers had signed up as candidates for work in either France or West Germany, with a preference for West Germany because of better wages.

At present there are 95,000 Portuguese workers in West Germany. In France, where there are also signs of an economic slowdown, there are about 800,000, many of them having entered clandestinely.

The emigrant workers, who were estimated to have sent back to Portugal about $575 million in 1972, account for what is by far Portugal's largest single item of foreign exchange. A massive permanent return to Portugal of these workers would create not only a big social and political problem here but a serious financial one, since the remittances mean the difference between a foreign-payments deficit and a surplus.

Experts Help Senate Panel On Watergate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee is seeking outside help in finding answers to some of the broader questions raised by its investigation.

At the same time it is also getting advice, including the use of its information-packed computer, to the House Judiciary Committee for that panel's inquiry into demands for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Advice is being received from the foundations and associations and from 150 scholars, lawyers and other experts across the country.

At the request of the Senate panel, these groups and individuals are working on such things as a definition of "national security" and a determination of the inherent powers of the presidency.

Another questions being studied include whether the Justice Department should be cut off from the executive branch and made an independent agency.

One team is studying the question of the possible adoption of a method of public campaign financing.

The advisory project was proposed by Prof. Arthur Miller, of the George Washington University school of law, a legal consultant to the Watergate committee.

Groups working on the projects include the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, the National Academy of Public Administration, the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the New York City Bar Association.

In addition, Prof. Miller said, Brandeis University's Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence has been asked to assess internal disorders in the United States from 1969 to 1972 to establish whether there was a threat to internal security during the period.

Former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d and other Watergate witnesses said fear of what a threat was behind some Watergate-related misdeeds.

"These foundations are taking on the broad questions of public policy presented by Watergate," Prof. Miller said. "We have promised to pay serious attention to their recommendations, but of course we are under no obligation to accept them."

Christmas Depression' Lurks Behind the Season to Be Jolly

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP).—If you get pangs of sadness at Christmas time, you are not alone. In fact, psychologists find that the holiday of accentuated cheer often has just the reverse effect on many people.

"The Christmas depression," it is called.

For those who suffer it, "the pressure to be jolly is instead a source of discouragement, fatigue, anxiety and unhappiness," said the Rev. Gary R. Collins, a pastor-psychologist of Deerfield, Ill.

He noted that suicide rates increase sharply in the days preceding Christmas and there also is a sharp increase in the number of people consulting psychiatrists.

Dr. Collins, of Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, wrote in the magazine Christianity Today that "there are several reasons for the additional tensions of the season, including loneliness, particularly among those separated from family and loved ones; feelings of inadequacy about one's own children; increased pressure of shopping, visiting and other holiday activities.

"For some people, the traditional Christmas gathering of the family increases the feeling of failure," he said. "Old resentments, family rivalries and inabilities that normally are kept hidden suddenly appear. . . ."

As for feelings of inadequacy, Mr. Collins said psychiatrists find that most of their Christmas patients "are people who felt inadequate and unwanted as children," feelings ordinarily suppressed. He said, "Some people feel inadequate because they cannot entertain as well as their friends, saddened because they cannot afford the gifts they would like to give their children . . . or guilty because they have overlooked someone."

The Rev. E. Spencer Parsons, dean of the University of Chicago's Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, said the season inevitably brings on "emotional stress."

"Any holiday experience that tends to move toward great joy has the paradoxical potential for destruction," he said. "The same human power that makes it possible to love makes it possible to hate."

He said there also is always the sense among adults of a lost childhood that cannot be recovered, and if it was happy, its absence leaves an emptiness, and if it was sad, there is the pain of having missed something.

Nevertheless, Mr. Parsons said, the season "makes people more generous and open" and the good derived from it far outweighs the bad.

Getty, Mother On Skiing Trip

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Dec. 24.—J. Paul Getty 3d, ransomed grandson of the American oil billionaire, flew to Munich today and disappeared among thousands of Christmas vacationers in the Austrian Alps, police said.

"We do not know where he is and we have no reason to look for him," an Austrian police spokesman said.

The red-haired youth, his mother, Gail Harris, two girls and another youngster arrived from Rome earlier today.

Economist Fears U.S. Inflation's Effect on Poor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Walter W. Heller, who was economic adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, says that lower-income groups have "taken an awful beating" recently and the U.S. public is tired of seeing wealthy people—including President Nixon—use tax-law loopholes.

Mr. Heller, president-elect of the American Economic Association, said in a television interview yesterday that America is "heading for an 8 or 9 percent rate of inflation in terms of the cost of living in the first half of next year." And this will hit lower-income groups hardest, he said.

Mr. Heller said the country needs an easing of money policy, interest rates and budget policy, "particularly for the lower-income groups, who have, to put it mildly, taken an awful beating in the last two years, especially with food prices rising."

". . . As the President's-papers case indicates, I think the people of this country are tired of having wealthy people use various and sundry escape hatches," he said. He referred to the donation of Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

8 Die in U.S. Trailer Fire

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 24 (UPI).—Eight persons, including a newlywed couple, five children and an adult baby-sitter, died today in a fire that destroyed a mobile home in a trailer park west of Flint, police said.

Explosion Ends Wyoming Oil Fire

GLENROCK, Wyo., Dec. 24 (AP).—Firefighters detonated a 500-pound nitroglycerin device Saturday and succeeded in extinguishing a large oil-well fire which had raged about 40 miles north of here for 18 days.

The charge was placed on the wellhead in a 55-gallon drum, said Dick Zirbel, a spokesman for Chaparral Resources, Inc. of Denver and American Quasar Petroleum Co. of Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Zirbel said that a 125-pound charge exploded earlier Saturday had stopped the fire for about three seconds, but it restarted because of hot metal surrounding the well.

Skylab-3 Crew Takes Photos of Solar Eclipse

HOUSTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Skylab-3's astronauts photographed a partial eclipse of the sun today and prepared some surprise Christmas Eve festivities in their orbital home.

Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson were silent about their Christmas plans. They said only that they would beam a television show to Mission Control in the evening.

Part of it will show a Christmas tree and other decorations made from odds and ends in the space station. Under the tree will be presents that Mission Control hid in their Apollo command ship before its launching Nov. 16.

When the controllers told the astronauts where the presents were stashed, Col. Pogue said: "If you noticed a big momentum change in the spacecraft, that's because all three guys just clattered into the command module."

Otherwise, it was business as usual today. The astronauts began by pointing their solar cameras at a partial eclipse of the sun. Col. Carr was at the solar telescope console as the moon passed between the earth and the sun, partially obliterating much of the sun to the astronauts and to viewers in many parts of the world.

10th Milan Bomb Defused in Store

MILAN, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Police today defused a time bomb in a big department store crowded with last-minute Christmas shoppers. It was the 10th bomb found in the city in two days.

The police said they believed the bombs may have been planted by rightist extremists because one of the targets was a leftist organization. They said they also were investigating the possibility that the explosives were the work of a mentally deranged person acting without motive or were part of a criminal extortion plot.

The 10th bomb was found by an official of the Coin department store. He spotted a suspicious-looking package and called the police, who moved it to a safer spot and disarmed it. They said the bomb had a timing mechanism set for 11 a.m.

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Spain at a Crossroads

If Generalissimo Franco had been able to attend the funeral for Spain's murdered Premier Carrero Blanco, he would have witnessed the incredible spectacle of an ultra-rightist mob shouting "assassin" at the Cardinal Archbishop of Madrid. This dramatic evidence of the accelerating polarization of Spain provides one measure of the formidable task Admiral Carrero's successor will have in maintaining political stability and a semblance of national unity, especially after General Franco's departure.

The rightist demonstrators can hardly believe that Cardinal Vicente y Taracon had any connection with the murderers of Admiral Carrero. They used an emotional occasion to assail him because they know him as a moderate reformer who has helped move the Catholic Church some distance away from its long-standing close ties with the Franco regime. And they are right in believing that the Church's disaffection constitutes one of the most serious threats to the prolongation of Franco-style rule.

Apart from the Church, other forces—also detested by the far right—that will be working for greater moderation and liberalization once Prince Juan Carlos becomes king and head of state in succession to General Franco include Monarchists, Christian Democrats as well as other opposition liberals, and European-minded "technocrats" linked to the Catholic Opus Dei order. If they could act in concert, these groups could wield far greater influence than the disparate forces of the left.

Merely to list these groups is to suggest a constructive alternative to the narrowly based, inherently unstable government formed by Admiral Carrero last June. It is probably too late for General Franco at 81 to engineer such a broader coalition of moderates, even if he could be persuaded that it offered the safest course for Spain and would be willing to defy the extreme right to bring it about. But the shocking death of Admiral Carrero has inexorably advanced the post-Franco era.

Much will depend on the wisdom and character of Juan Carlos, for whose ear a wide spectrum of voices will contend. The young monarch will certainly be exposed to the argument that Spain's future lies in Europe—in the European Community certainly, perhaps in the Atlantic Alliance—and that the price of admission is a substantial measure of freedom and democratization.

The European allies and the United States must be wary of appearing to apply pressures to Spain at a difficult time. What they can do is stress the benefits and satisfaction all would enjoy if Spain again could assume full and active membership in the Western family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Détente for the Panovs

The current issue of Soviet Life, which is distributed here by reciprocal agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, is devoted to "constitutional rights and freedom." This magazine pictures life as the Soviets would have us believe it exists there. But this particular issue is cruelly ironical when its lofty ideals are measured against just one current episode in "Soviet life"—the case of Valery and Galina Panov, the dancers with Leningrad's Kirov ballet whose feet have been tied by their government ever since they applied for exit visas to Israel.

After waiting for nearly two years, Valery Panov has been told that he can leave but that his wife must stay behind. This inhuman offer has of course been refused by the couple. The Soviets were not simply holding her hostage; this was government trying to break up a marriage despite all the statements that anti-Semitism is nonexistent in the Soviet Union. A police inspector has been quoted as saying to Galina Panov, "Why do you want to stay with this Jew? We will find you another husband."

And so one can turn the pages of Soviet Life this month and read the articles boasting of constitutional rights for all citizens regardless of "their race or nationality," of "cultural equality," of freedom of religious worship." One can read of the "International ballet competition" with photographs of smiling dancers—but not of the Panovs, who were dismissed from their company and are now called "parasites." A final irony—an article on freedom of Jewish culture and religious practice.

Détente is a welcome and necessary ideal between the superpowers. But unless it is translated to the human level—to rights and freedoms that are not merely internal matters but must leap across borders to achieve reality—hypocrisy and distrust will remain. Human lives and marriages cannot be traded; the Panovs should be freed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Irish Settlement

The current wave of bombings in London is a political reaction rather similar to the hijacking of the airliner in Rome's airport. Both are responses to peace negotiations in which the terrorists know they are not included. The London bombings are evidently the work of the Irish Republican Army. It is their way of protesting the rising possibility of a settlement in Northern Ireland that will be peaceful, reasonable and democratic. If the settlement holds, it will end nearly four years of violence in which more than 900 people have been killed in a population of only 1.5 million.

Northern Ireland has lived as two separate communities, one of them a permanent and unyielding majority that used its numbers to oppress the other. Northern Ireland has been a standing warning to those who might think that democracy is a simple matter of majority rule. The present upheaval began when civil rights demonstrations by the minority were met with force, and bloodshed led immediately to more bloodshed. The British brought in troops to try to restore order but peace required a profound revision of the constitutional and social traditions of the province. That is what has been going on all this time.

The Protestant majority did not care to share its power, and the Catholic minority adamantly refused to believe that it could ever get fair treatment under British rule. The British government's peacemaker, William Whitelaw, tried to work with the old provincial government, got nowhere, and eventually abolished it. Last June a new assembly was elected and this fall the negotiations began to move rapidly forward.

The settlement depends on two new institutions. The province is to be governed by an executive body that, unlike the conventional cabinet, ensures representation to both communities. A Protestant, Brian Faulkner, is to head it. But the administration of the housing, health, and social service programs will be under Catholics. It is a crucial concession, for in the past the discrimination against Catholics was particularly severe in these areas. As a further reassurance to the Catholic minority, both communities will sit down with the Irish Republic in a new Council of Ireland. On its part, the republic has formally acknowledged that there could be no change in the status of Northern Ireland unless a majority of the province's people wish it. That speaks to the Protestants' nightmare of being dragged by the Catholics into the heavily Catholic republic, where the Protestants themselves would become the minority.

All of this is to go into effect on Jan. 1, making it a more hopeful New Year's Day than the province has seen for quite a long time. The settlement is far from a sure thing. A large part of the Protestant leadership is now denouncing Mr. Faulkner and promising to tear down the whole structure. On the Catholic side the IRA is hard at work, blowing up innocent people in streets and shops as usual. But the longer the settlement endures, the longer it is likely to endure. It is hard to think of a country other than Britain whose politicians would have the patience and stamina, amid these vehement emotions and the continual killings, to work out a rational and fair mechanism of self-government for its least happy province.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 25, 1898.

LONDON.—This Christmas Day is rendered famous by the fact that British Imperial Penny Post comes into operation today. It is the most memorable date in the annals of the British Post Office since January 10, 1840, when uniform inland penny postage was introduced. It is now twelve years since the agitation for the reduction of the postage rates between the Mother Country and her colonies began.

Fifty Years Ago

December 25, 1923.

TOULON.—Saved from a death at sea by the shifting of the gale which buffeted their helpless craft, the fifty members of the crew and passengers of the French Zeppelin Dixmude are now facing famine and death in the Sahara desert. Grave fears are expressed that if the dirigible is driven down by the escape of gas, it may catch fire and its crew be burned to death. The Dixmude is one of the largest airships ever constructed, measuring 700 feet in length.



'Oh, Brother—Don't Make Me Go Through That Again!'

Contrasts in Two Peace Efforts

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA—Although they both opened with intensive behind-the-scenes diplomacy and a fuss about tables, the Middle East peace negotiations that have just begun here are bound to be profoundly different from the Vietnam conference, which ended with an ineffectual cease-fire after more than four years of talks.

There are contrasts on many levels between the two major peace efforts of the decade, but the key difference lies in the nature and history of the conflicts.

The Vietnam war was and remains essentially a civil war between two parts of one nation about how the nation is to be ruled. There are some cultural as well as ideological and social differences between the North and the South, but Vietnamese on both sides have a common history and sense of nationhood.

The Paris conference was primarily about the role of outsiders—Americans—in Vietnam's power struggle.

Differences

Once both Vietnamese sides became convinced that they could not win military victory in an acceptable time, a limited settlement, removing the Americans, was possible. It was a long way from a peace. Rather, as the Vietnamese say, it "localized" the war, relieving the rest of the world.

Though the Middle East conflict has been in a sense a proxy war—the Arabs fought mainly with Soviet weapons, the Israelis with American weapons—there have been no outsiders in the fighting.

More important, the intermittent flare-ups have not been about a form of government but about the claims of two separate peoples to live on the same land. Some Palestinians say their goal is a multinational secular state inhabited by Jews, Christians and Arabs, but what both sides really want is the right to organize their own community and govern themselves.

For the Jews, the meaning of Israel is not just a place to live, but the restoration of a sovereign Jewish state. There is no way to compromise the basic Palestinian and Israeli aims except to divide up territory somehow. Both are deeply suspicious that the frontiers would be only unstable front lines.

The two societies are separated not only by hostile emotion and widely differing value systems but also by centuries of development.

The Enemy

The Arabs insist that they have nothing against Jews, whom they call fellow Semites, but that their enemy is Zionism, which they see as a European, alien movement inserted artificially into their traditional Middle East.

Asking rhetorically why the Israelis were unloved in the region, Premier Zaid al-Rifai of Jordan said at the Geneva conference: "Could it be that Israel doesn't belong in our environment? Could it be that it is a stranger in our homeland?"

Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel replied, emphatically: "Israel is not alien to the Middle East."

Before the October war and subsequent diplomacy based on the belief that the result of "no victory, no defeat" would make negotiation possible, the common assumption of Middle East watchers was that no real reconciliation could be achieved before the gap between Israeli and Arab societies was substantially narrowed.

This has been happening, by modernization of the Arab states and by the growing number of Oriental Jews, in proportion to European Jews, in Israel. But the development has been very slow and the chasm remains.

Thus the chance of a Vietnam-style limited settlement seems minimal. The Arabs and Israelis aren't arguing about a cease-fire, as the participants in the Vietnam talks did. They have had a series of cease-fires, which led to new wars.

Compared with Vietnam, the Middle East is an all-or-nothing negotiation. The most optimistic statesmen are convinced that it will take a long time and must proceed one step at a time. The point in Geneva is not to break one key deadlock but to establish a certain momentum that will bring hope and gradually nourish confidence on both sides. Only in that way, diplomats are convinced, can the impasse between the Arab goal of territory and the Israeli goal of security be reconciled.

This and the Palestinians are the central questions. It is conceivable that the questions might eventually be resolved without a final settlement on the Israeli-Syrian border and the administration of Jerusalem—that those issues may be left to another time, after Arabs and Jews have some years of living as neighbors, instead of enemies.

But there is widespread conviction that if compromise on the first two questions is not satisfactorily pinned down and put into effect, war will sooner or later break out again. Nor is there any belief among diplomats that the rest of the world need not feel involved.

While the Americans and the Russians came to see that their strategic interests in Vietnam were basically peripheral, that is not the case in the Middle East. It is not likely to become the case as long as oil is important to the West and the drive southeast—traditional, but now spurred by rivalry with China—is important to the Soviet Union.

As it has been for centuries, the Middle East is a strategic crossroad considered so vital to the major powers that none can tolerate the idea of the hegemony of another.

That is why both the Soviet Union and the United States were determined to play a role in the negotiations. They were eager to stay out of the talks on Vietnam, but the Middle East means too much to Europe to accept noninvolvement in a settlement.

The Boys WILL Play

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Ralph Nader, you will remember, is that essence of integrity and decorum a whiff of which restores the ethical sensibilities, permitting us to rise again. Mr. Nader can detect an impulse to wrongdoing in The Great Pyramid, and has been able to count on a complaisant press to headline his discoveries most solemnly: Nader Study Group Reports/Pharaoh Khudu Used In-Law's Cement. It was said about Eleanor Roosevelt that she viewed the whole of the world as her own vast slum project. Mr. Nader views himself as the ombudsman for any American who wants to attack Republicans, corporations, or businessmen.

To that end, Mr. Nader went to court (it is a deeply guarded secret where Mr. Nader sleeps. Mathematically, it cannot be other than wherever it is in the courthouse that you go to file complaints)— to demand access to one of those woebegone tapes Mr. Nixon has plagued himself, and us, with. This particular tape was apparently a recording of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and his Secretary of Agriculture and his budget chief. Mr. Nader, we gather, was confident that it would reveal Mr. Nixon conspiring with his lieutenants to raise the milk price so as to bring milk money into the coffers of the Committee to Re-elect the President.

It isn't obvious to us non-lawyers how Ralph Nader became our first line of defense against the executive's agricultural policies, but perhaps it was a general fatigue, plus habitual anti-executive rulings by the courts, that one day recently resulted in a tape being delivered to one of Ralph Nader's cabinet members, Mr. Dobrovir.

Mr. Dobrovir played the tape a couple of times, presumably in search of high crimes and misdemeanors. But then, unlike Mr. Nader, Mr. Dobrovir likes to relax, and at a cocktail party at his house he decided that he would play the tape for his guests. After all, it isn't every day that you can play for your guests a recording of a private conversation in the Oval Room between the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Budget.

A member of Mr. Dobrovir's staff reported that the whole experience was somehow unsatisfying. None of the guests was apparently able to come up with any presidential directive to raise the milk prices for the benefit of the Republican party. What they did hear, it turns out, was several poor jokes by Mr. Nixon. No doubt this will be added to the encyclopaedia of Mr. Nixon's sins. ("Father, I told a poor joke today." "How many times, my son?")

How can we have a president whose conversations in the Oval Room with his cabinet members include the telling of jokes that do not satisfy the cocktail guests of Ralph Nader's subordinates? I mean too much is too much. Call *Judge Sirica! Call Congressman Rodino!* What about the example to American youth?

Others, Too

And now, the General Services Administration, a wonderfully unsmiling agency that just plain issues reports, issued one in response to the question how many other august officials had received tax deductions by the device of contributing their private papers to tax-deductible institutions. Well, sir, it turns out that quite a lot of people have done so. For instance Sen. Humphrey. Dwight Eisenhower and lots and lots of presidential assistants and cabinet members. As one's eye goes down the list, one finds—what ho!—the name of Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith. I hope that Mr. Galbraith's gift of his papers was complete. I hope, for instance, that it included the drafts of all the articles and speeches he has written denouncing loopholes and businessmen who avail themselves of loopholes. Do you suppose Prof. Galbraith multiplied his drafts, so as to increase the bulk of his tax deductible items?

Mr. Nixon's critics are a charming lot. And an ingenious lot. No doubt a few years from now, we will read a report from the General Services Administration discreetly documenting the income tax deduction taken by Mr. Dobrovir for making a gift to a tax deductible institution of a tape of President Nixon's bad jokes. Who will set the value of that tape? The question is as old as: *Quis custodiet custodes?*

Letters

British Politics

It may be the case, as in the United States of America with the triad of Johnson, Humphrey, and Nixon, that political life in England will first have to exhaust, then exclude, the old guard represented by Heath and Wilson, before any new political hope can direct the United Kingdom.

The recent statement made by Mr. Wilson in touching upon the work-stoppage situation here is, to say the least, a shameless sell-out of the workers he ought to represent. One does not have to denigrate the situation by calling it a "political" situation. It is not. It is far simpler. It is a situation in which basic human rights are, daily, being infringed, and human suffering being compounded day by day.

The cause of the workers of England is terribly simple. They ask for a just wage. The reason why they ask for such a simple demand is that they cannot feed families, or pay rents, or enjoy the simple things of life when prices in other areas are let free to battle at market demands. It is shameless truism that property speculators, banking practices, food wholesalers, are let to run free without any worthwhile government control.

There seems to exist an inane English attitude that the *many have a duty to work for a* pittance, while the *few* have the divine right to enjoy enormous, laissez-faire profits. It is not a complicated case. Rather, it is a very simple clear case: A large number of people are suffering to sustain the greed of a few. *Now that must end.*

We may have to sit back and watch this government, and another, fall before the force of the simple truths of social justice get through to those who occupy political positions here. Heath is willing to bankrupt the country, and play at Tory politics; Wilson is willing to sloganize to gain power, only, again, to lose it.

The problem with English politics is plainly this. This is a small island. No more can the few gain from the benefit of the many. It has gone on unchecked for a long time; now it has caught up, and people are tired of being abused, given talk rather than action, and being played with in old Machiavellian ways. Until many realize this, there will be crisis after crisis until England becomes a tenth-rate country, and that may not be far off.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Sihanouk's Reply

Last Dec. 10, you published in an editorial entitled "Back to Cambodia" this phrase: ". . . The Khmer Rouge insurgency seems increasingly remote from the exiled Prince" Norodom Sihanouk.

It is true that at one time I myself thought that the Khmer Rouge wanted to dissociate itself from me, and I mentioned this to Western journalists. I even sent two messages to Khmer Rouge leaders in the liberated zone of Cambodia proposing my resignation, firstly, from the presidency of the United National Front, that is, the liberation movement, and secondly, from my functions as chief of state of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the title for the nation adopted by the Khmer Rouge and other patriots to legitimize their national liberation movement and their government, known by the abbreviation GRUNC.

But the response of the Khmer Rouge leaders to my two messages leaves no doubt —all of the internal resistance energetically reaffirmed to me its confidence, indeed its affection, and insisted that I continue my functions, for the longest possible time, and thus remain the uncontested leader of anti-imperialist Cambodia and of its movement of resistance and liberation.

PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK.

Kwangchow, China.

Collision Course

Erich Fromm (IHT, Dec. 17): "America has become the world's most destructive society." Defense Secretary Schlesinger (IHT, Dec. 17): "There is no alternative in the present world to American leadership and strength."

There is no conflict between those two propositions; but the forces implied in them will surely collide, more surely than the Titanic and its iceberg.

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

Bernard Levin From London:

Under the hypocrisy-rules, all forms of gambling are immoral, but some are much more immoral than others.

LONDON.—Will we never get the subject of gambling right in this country? The attitude of our law in this field is governed entirely by hypocrisy, which ensures—to the stupefaction of foreigners—that not only are gambling transactions, in the absence of fraudulent intent, in no way enforceable at law, but that gambling winnings are in no way subject to income-tax, and the main prizes in the football pools, which can now be as high as £600,000, are therefore entirely free, in the winner's hands, of any deduction for any purpose.

For many years, moreover, games of chance were entirely illegal, and great was the ingenuity of gambling promoters in finding ways of pretending that games of chance were really games of skill—which have always been legal under the hypocrisy-rules. The gambling acts of a few years ago altered this, and allowed certain games of chance under strictly controlled conditions, the purpose of which was to ensure, as far as possible, that nobody actually enjoyed gambling. (For instance, the new legislation allowed off-course cash betting on horse-races for the first time, in specially licensed betting-shops. But it is illegal for the proprietors to provide any form of music or entertainment in the shops.)

Not long ago, it was felt that the law relating to gambling was in need of a thorough overhaul, which is putting it mildly, and a working-party, drawn from the appropriate government agencies, was set up to investigate the situation, their particular charge being to think about the possibility of a state lottery, something which almost every other European country has. The report has just been published, and pretty depressing reading it makes for anybody who is against hypocrisy on the one hand and confused legislation on the other. Its recommendations, if accepted and enacted (they probably won't be, but you never can tell with British governments), would only serve to make the fog of hypocrisy thicker and the confusion greater.

The committee appears to have discovered (about 40 years after everybody else) that the prizes in the football-pools are, in fact, whatever the claims of the promoters, won entirely by chance. Do they therefore recommend that such gambles should be prohibited? They do not; they recommend, however, that there should be an upper limit to pools prizes, set at £100,000. You see, British gambling-hypocrisy is finely adjusted that it can distinguish between the moral wickedness of winning £800,000 by chance and the moral wickedness of winning £100,000 similarly. In plain English, it thinks that people are going to profit immorally and disgustingly many times, they shouldn't be allowed to do so to such an extent that they really made happy for life.

When it gets to the question of the state lottery, however, committee's report really gets into its stride. It comes down against the idea, on the ground that the government ought not to encourage, with the weight of the state, an activity as immoral and potentially harmful as gambling, and also because it probably wouldn't be enough of a gambling cash about to make the prizes really worth while. A neater example of trying to have your cake and eat it too I never hope to see.

Into the Quagmire

But the report goes further; into the moral quagmire. Though it would be wrong (and unpracticable) for the state to encourage gambling by a national lottery, and equally wrong on the same grounds (they considered the point, too) for municipal authorities to run local lotteries, charitable causes should be not only permitted, but positively encouraged, to do so. Campaigns for medical research, campaigns on behalf of disabled or socially handicapped people, cultural causes, sporting organizations—let them all come, and not only should they but receive a license to hold a lottery. (Well, not all; all gambling organizations can seek to raise funds this way except those which involved in horse-racing or dog-racing. You see, under the hypocrisy-rules all forms of gambling are immoral, but some are much more immoral than others.)

Nor does it stop there. If lotteries are to be held, the maximum prizes they can offer are (of course (if the committee's recommendations are accepted) laid down by law: No more than £25,000 for a weekly lottery and £75,000 for a monthly one. Almost delightful, and characteristically hypocritical of all the suggestions—the selling of lottery tickets in shops, booths or kiosks, which is the invariable custom on the continent of Europe, should be forbidden: they should be sold only by post or by door-to-door salesmen.

The government has rejected the report non-committally so far. In any case, however much enthusiasm they might have for the proposals, this is no time to be pushing anything else into the already choked legislative pipeline. So we shall probably stagger along with no more than the present load of legal and moral hypocrisy about gambling for some time yet.

Did I mention that there is also included, where the betting shops are concerned, a provision making it illegal for the proprietors to provide any kind of refreshment, or to have a television set on the premises. England, all thy faults I love thee still. But when I contemplate thy gambling laws, I sometimes find it difficult to go on doing so with very much enthusiasm.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press

DUBLE SPILL—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., id his son Edward jr., 12, whose leg was amputated an attempt to arrest bone cancer, picking themlves up after a tumble while sledding at the ennedy home in McLean, Va., a Washington suburb.

Obituaries

iterary Critic Philip Rahv, Editor of Partisan Review

TON, Dec. 24 (NYT).— Rahv, 64, an influential y critic and editor, who he David Schwartz profes- English at Brandeis Uni- died yesterday at his in nearby Cambridge.

Rahv was one of the ng editors in 1934 of the n Review, which was by T. S. Eliot, a decade "America's leading literary ine." He was well-known s classic studies of Ameriterature and for his critical on Dostoevski and Kafka.

Rahv was born in Russia, o this country at the age went to school in Provi- R. I. and later attended niversity of Vienna. He d his name from Green- Rahv.

ctions of his essays in- "Image and Idea" in The Myth and the Power- in 1966 and "Literature e Sixth Sense" in 1969.

iscount Churchill

DON, Dec. 24 (Reuters). mt Churchill, 83, an ad- us cousin of the late Sir n Churchill, has died in n, it was reported today. American citizen for part life. Victor Alexander r worked as a journalist, actor, garage manager, ant owner and served in orld wars—in the first as ish officer and the second taff sergeant in the U. S.

He also organized an am- e brigade in the Spanish War.

childhood in Algiers, school- Germany, university stu- n France and domestic s, which found him cut off his family following his s remarriage, were describ- ed in his autobiography, "All My Sins Remembered," published in 1964.

He thought it was easier to make a living in the United States and found acting and other jobs there under the name of Peter Spencer. He was to live 20 years in America before returning to Britain, where he resumed British citizenship and took his seat in the House of Lords.

Dr. E. Emmet Reid

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 (AP).—Dr. E. Emmet Reid, 101, a chemist credited with developing one of the key ingredients of tear gas for the U. S. government during World War I, died Friday.

Internationally known for his work in sulfur chemistry, the retired Johns Hopkins University professor was among the handful of U. S. scientists picked to do tear-gas research at the start of World War I.

Despite failing eyesight and arthritis, Dr. Reid wrote nearly 140 scientific articles during his retirement years since 1936. He taught himself to read braille and to type by touch.

A volume of his memoirs, "My First Hundred Years," was published last year.

Edmund Brunner

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Dr. Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner, 84, a specialist in American rural sociology, died Friday in the Norwalk, Conn., Hospital.

Dr. Brunner retired in 1955 as professor of education on the Schiff Foudation of Teachers College, Columbia University, and in 1963 as professor of sociology at Columbia and as chairman of its Bureau of Applied Social Research.

He was the author or co-author of 26 books and 60 papers.

Dr. Brunner served from 1930 to 1982 as director of the rural section of President Herbert Hoover's Commission on Recent Social Trends and from 1936 to 1936 as a member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Advisory Commission on Education. He had also been chairman of the rural section of the American Youth Commission.

Dr. Gerald L. Wendt

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Dr. Gerald L. Wendt, 82, an author editor and lecturer on science, who retired in 1967 as head of the publication center here of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, died here Saturday.

Before taking that post he had headed UNESCO's Division of Teaching and Dissemination in the Department of Natural Science at its Paris headquarters from 1950 to 1954.

Lawrence W. Snell

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Lawrence W. Snell, 71, a retired commander of the Naval Reserve, who developed a plan for evacuating wounded used in the Normandy invasion in World War II, died here Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Snell retired as head of the Wall Street investment company bearing his name in 1965. In World War II he served in the secretary of the Navy's office, then was assistant chief of staff in Panama and later headed the escort maintenance program and commanded an advance amphibious base in Fowey, England.

Michael Stroukoff

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24 (AP).—Michael Stroukoff, 90, a Russian-born aircraft designer who developed the C-132 cargo plane used in the Berlin airlift, Korea and South Vietnam died Saturday after a brief illness. He was a licensed pilot and did not give up flying until age 74.

Greek Synod Acts

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (AP).—The resignation of Archbishop Ieronymos of Greece has been unanimously accepted by the Greek Orthodox Church's ruling Holy Synod, a church spokesman said last week. The church's senior hierarch, Bishop Georgios of Kalavryta, was appointed interim governor until the election of a new archbishop.

ngladesh's esident its Office

DA, Dec. 24, (Reuters).— nt Abu Sayeed Choudhury ngladesh resigned today, ely over constitutional ces with the government me Minister Mujibur Rah-

ld a hurriedly called press ence at President's House hat he was resigning to himself available for a still national cause.

overnment announcement at he has been appointed representative of the gov- t in charge of foreign re- and international agencies, binet rank.

ting President Named

speaker of the National ent, Mahmud Ullah, takes acting president.

h Mujib and eight of his cabinet ministers were as Mr. Choudhury an- d his departure from the e has held since shortly ndependence in December.

cal circles said he had d because of differences ne Bangladesh leadership rtain constitutional mat-

resignation comes amid in various parts of the as voters choose 44,761 ors in a 13-day local poll.

people were reported esterday.

scape Jet ore Explosion

AUS, Brazil, Dec. 24 (Reu- Fifty-seven people escapn a crashed Caravelle jet ts before it exploded here ght.

twin-engine jet, belonging Brazil's Cruzeiro Do Sul overshot the runway anding in a tropical rain- a nd slithered down an kment.

ials said a woman pas- broke a leg and another d cuts in the mishap. of the passengers—all Bra- —were also treated for

MUSIC IN PARIS

Legend Transforms Quality Of an Orchestra's Sound

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 24 (IHT).—Parisian concert-goers got the initial installment yesterday of a Christmas present that should give a lot of pleasure during the coming year—the first of what is described as a cycle of concerts to be given by the French Radio's Orchestre National under the almost legendary Sergiu Celibidache.

The 61-year-old Romanian-born conductor (and composer, musicologist, mathematician and phenomenologist) is a legend partly because he gives relatively few concerts, demands something like 10 rehearsals for a concert program, and makes no records. But he is real, and just as real was the transformed quality of sound that this basically fine, but much-maligned (often deservedly) orchestra produced for him in an eclectic program of works by Cherubini, Stravinsky, Richard Strauss and Ravel.

It was the closing "Rapsodie Espagnole" of Ravel that capped this program by providing French orchestral playing at its best, its most sensuous and luminous, to go with this scintillating revelation of Ravel's mastery of the orchestra. The hushed and delicate performance of Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" was hardly less impressive, and it drew just as enthusiastic a reaction from the audience as the overtly brilliant Ravel.

Conductor's Control

The conductor's control of the orchestra, the balance between choirs, and the seemingly infinite gradations of dynamics and tonal color were hardly less in Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

One of the key periods in Celibidache's career was just after World War II, when he took over the Berlin Philharmonic during the hiatus that preceded Furtwängler's return to office. The Orchestre National, once again headless with the end of Jean Martinon's generally beneficial regime, could benefit enormously from a term under a conductor like this—not to mention the rehearsals he demands. Like so many government radio orchestras, it suffers from routine and the functionary mentality, but yesterday its members clearly enjoyed the rewards of having been made to play superbly well.

The second concert in this series will be next Sunday at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, when Celibidache turns his lapidary attention to a program of Schubert and the younger Johann Strauss.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Orchestre de Paris has still not entirely resolved the stress between its instant prestige status and the need to build a repertory. Under Sir Georg Solti last week, everything was in place for Beethoven's Ninth Symphony—the orchestral sound lean and clear, the Chœur National (with reinforcements from the Opéra) resonant and incisive, and a solo quartet that included the radiant soprano of Helen Donath, mezzo Brigitte Fassbaender, tenor Robert Tear, and bass Martti Talvela, the last more at home in the lower end of his impossible part. Most of the Paris critics found the first performance more workmanlike than exalting, but there were none to deny Solti's strength and intensity.



Sergiu Celibidache
. . . few concerts.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND

Sinatra Makes His Comeback on Television

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 24 (IHT).—"Ol' Blue Eyes Is Back" is the title of the TV special with which Frank Sinatra emerges from the retirement he announced so solemnly and, apparently, irrevocably three years ago. It was screened on BBC-TV last night, and one can only say that it is good to have him back.

He gave us some wry explanations for reneging on his decision. His golf handicap is still 17. Telephone operators were beginning to ask him to spell his name, and when he spelled it, would ask if it was Sinatra senior or junior.

All amiable nonsense, of course. Sinatra has come out of retirement because singing is the only life he has ever known, and probably the only true fulfillment he has ever experienced. He couldn't stop. Those who have visited him at his home in Palm Springs tell yarns of his taking over nightclubs in the wee small hours to sing for his friends.

Which doubtless explains why he sings now, if hardly better than ever, at least rather better than he was singing in the last year or so before his retirement. The voice seems rested and secure throughout a range of just over two octaves, from a low F to a high F sharp. Not bad for a man of his age (58 on Dec. 12) whose singing career has covered a span of nearly 40 years.

Musicianship

But it was never just the voice that made Sinatra the singer of a generation. The secret of his art has often been summed up in the single word, "phrasing," which is true, but not enough. What made the phrasing—and still does—is his love and affinity for language, for words. Nor is it simply the meaning of words distinctly enunciated. It is the music of language and the rhythms of speech, sublimated by ultimately intuitive, sensitive and fastidious musicianship.

"Ol' Blue Eyes Is Back" should be required listening for every singer of every category. Most of the instruction is implicit in what Sinatra achieves with every word of some 20-odd songs, old and new. In one new song, by Joe Raposo, it is explicit, and obviously directed at a younger generation lost in the din of a thousand amps: "When all the songs are out of tune, making noise, not melodies . . ."

The production, by Howard Koch and Marty Passetta, should be required viewing for producers, too, especially those responsible for "Barbra Streisand—And Other Musical Instruments," screened a few nights earlier. John J. O'Connor, in The New York Times, described this as "over-produced, over-orchestrated and overbearing," which is exactly what it is. But it contains one episode with Barbra and Ray Charles in which the magic of Ray Charles seems to have stunned even these producers into a spell of blessed inactivity.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (IHT).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"Westworld" was written and directed by Michael Crichton, M. D., author of more than a dozen popular novels, including "The Andromeda Strain." Crichton makes a creditable debut as a film director with "Westworld," a science-fiction melodrama about Doomsday in Disneyland, says Vincent Canby. "The setting is not really Disneyland, but a complex of resorts that carry some of the Disneyland-Disney World concepts as far as they can go. Guests at Westworld, for example, like the two Chicago businessmen played by Richard Benjamin and James Brolin, pay $1,000 a day each to realize their fantasies about living in the Old West. The cast also includes Yul Brynner as the town sheriff."

"Serpico" is a disquieting drama of police corruption, says Vincent Canby. Based on Peter Maas's book "Serpico," it recalls the story of detective Frank Serpico and Sgt. David Durk, two New York City police officers, whose exposure of the graft and corruption within the police department in 1970 led to the Knapp Commission's investigation. Director Sidney Lumet's "Serpico" is a galvanizing film, says Vincent Canby, "because of Al Pacino's splendid performance in the title role and because of the tremendous intensity that Mr. Lumet brings to this sort of subject. . . . The film is limited only by its form—only detective Serpico and Mr. Burnham are identified by real names. Everyone else has a fictitious name. "Serpico" was photographed (by Arthur J. Ornitz) entirely in New York, "a city that Mr. Lumet knows better than any other director working today. He also knows actors and has surrounded Mr. Pacino with a fine cast of supporting players of whom John Randolph is the most prominent. If you can stop up your ears to the absolutely terrible soundtrack score by Mikis Theodorakis, you should find the film most provocative, a remarkable record of one man's rebellion against the sort of sleaziness and seconddrateness that has affected so much American life."

"Lotta or the Best Thing Evolution's Ever Come Up With," a play with music by Robert Montgomery, is, says Clive Barnes, a cheerful triviality but not in the same class as the author's first play, "Subject to Fits." Lotta is as accomplished as the title suggests. She can fly, see into the future and she has connections—three visitors in black who are part of a corporate God. Barnes writes: "They have a simple man-to-earth philosophy. They believe that good is stimulating and bad is boring. . . . Mr. Montgomery is a good enough writer to be consistently interesting. He plays with your attention like a juggler. Yet his allegory, which comes out in support of hedonism, is feeble and fake." Barnes praises Dennis Nahat's musical staging, Tom H. John's decor and the casting—particularly Dale Soules as Lotta and Duncan Jones as her scientist lover. "Lotta" is being presented by the New York Shakespeare Festival at the Anspacher Theater.

Ho Ho Ho! Geronimo!

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Four Santas landed at the South Pole today by parachute.

They jumped from a Hercules aircraft from 12,800 feet to greet 150 scientists and others spending Christmas in the Antarctic.

The jump was made by four members of a parachute rescue team testing new red jump suits. They each decided to dress up as Santa Claus and lend a festive touch to the exercise.

Chub Fish Face Extinction in Great Lakes

LELAND, Mich., Dec. 24 (NYT).—Government fish biologists are warning that the last and smallest of seven species of chub, a little silvery fish that once thrived in the Great Lakes, is facing extinction.

"In a few years the last of them may be gone and I'm afraid no one is even going to shed a tear for them," said John J. Scott, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources fisheries supervisor.

Smoked chub is considered a delicacy by some persons. In addition, chub was once a major food fish for lake trout. The only species of chub still harvested in the United States is the bloater chub, which lives in waters at least 200 feet deep.

Glen Shepard, editor of the North Woods Call, Michigan environmental newspaper, has attributed the decline in chub catches to overfishing.

But a local commercial fisherman said that pollution and the mysteries of the chub's spawning patterns, which he said caused cyclical variations in chub populations, were the reason for the decline.

American Enterprise And Crafts Of Holland

By Eleanor German

RIJSOORD, Holland (IHT).—Hand-carved cookie boards, old tin chocolate molds and butter presses are among the handicrafts that an American woman sends all over the world from a Dutch village near the famous 19 windmills of Kinderdijk.

Adrienne Trouw, after her marriage 18 years ago to Bas Trouw, learned Dutch, had two children, began growing flowers in her own greenhouse. But that wasn't enough.

Her first business venture fell flat. An American antique dealer had asked her to find antique, hand-carved cookie boards. But the ones she found—a half dozen with a rich patina from a hundred years of use—were rejected. They looked "worn." But Mrs. Trouw's second business—a mail order house that, until recently, she ran from her home in Rijsoord—has been a big success.

Still intrigued by the cookie boards, she found someone who manufactures *new* boards for bakers who continue to make the traditional *speculaas*, a spice cookie. She bought 10 boards wholesale and, using her family's Philadelphia address, spent $350 for a mailorder ad in House and Garden. She needed a hundred orders to break even. She got them and, 10 years later, repeat orders still come in.

An Explanation

Many ads and many orders later (in 1972), her Holland Handicrafts was cited in a McCall's article as one of the "best buys in Europe." The result was 12,000 letters and a request from the post office to explain why she was receiving all those sacks of mail.

Mrs. Trouw orders her boards by the hundreds now. While they are new (and a tenth the price of the antique pieces), they have all the traditional designs: windmills, animals, people, carved into hardwood boards by craftsmen who work from antique design books, using the same tools employed by their forebears. Each cookie board comes with a recipe.

"I love things that work," says Mrs. Trouw, "that have a purpose. The cookie boards are honest things. They've worked for their existence and they can continue to work even in homes where they've been purchased just as a wall decoration."

Once the cookie board business was under control, Mrs. Trouw decided to try tin chocolate molds. On festive occasions, every Dutch baker and candymaker has windows full of cast chocolate figures in a variety of sizes and subjects. But the tin molds are scarce now and expensive. Eventually, Mrs. Trouw discovered an abandoned chocolate factory which had been owned by two brothers who quarrelled, went bankrupt and emigrated to Australia. Soon, all their tin molds were hers.

"I really hate mice," she said, "but the day I went into that immense, spooky building and saw an ocean of exactly the kind of molds I'd been wanting and heard them tinkling and falling together as hundreds of little mice fled from me. I felt kindly toward every one of the little beasts." The mice had been feasting on the leftover chocolate.

The Subjects

Priced from 5 to 25 Dutch guilders, these three-dimensional molds have as subjects animals, children, the witch's house from Hansel and Gretel, Saint Nicholas and other whimsical subjects.

When she first arrived in Holland massive wooden molds for making handmade bricks were everywhere and no one wanted them. "I thought they'd be here forever," she said, "and then when I decided to buy useful artifacts for resale, the brick molds were all gone. Now I know how fast these old things can disappear."

Sometimes, she comes across a wooden Dutch cigar mold, heavy long pieces of wood which formed 20 cigars at a time. Also, she has picked up some handsome, wooden bowl-shaped Gouda cheese forms from local farmers.

Butter presses, however, are no problem. They are still in current use. These are hand-carved wooden molds in two parts. Usually the subject is a reclining lamb, which, when formed in butter, traditionally in the spring, is turned out on a parsley bed with a flower in his tail and peppercorns for his eyes. The lamb is supposed to be made from the first butter from cows which have begun to graze on fresh grass again after a winter in the barn. In response to requests from Americans—her customers are predominantly American no matter where they live—the butter-press maker has developed a nesting-chicken form.

Shoes

Mrs. Trouw also carries wooden shoes—because people expect wooden shoes from Holland. These are picked up as needed from an old man who canvasses the countryside.

Recently, Mrs. Trouw moved her business into a hundred-year-old building near her home, gaining badly needed storage and display space, as well as a real store. She used to have to take visitors up to the attic of her house to see her wares.

"This adds so much to our lives," Mrs. Trouw said." Running down things to buy and then selling them has given me the opportunity to meet or have contact with hundreds of people I would never have known about otherwise.

"I love this little community; here, I can still see sheep grazing in the meadows and wild birds swimming in the water and get to know some of the farmers and their way of life. But it's nice to be in touch with the outside world too."

(Mrs. Trouw's $1 catalogue is available by mail: Holland Handicrafts, Pruimendijk 24, Rijsoord, Holland.)



Mevrouw Adrienne Trouw and some of her molds.

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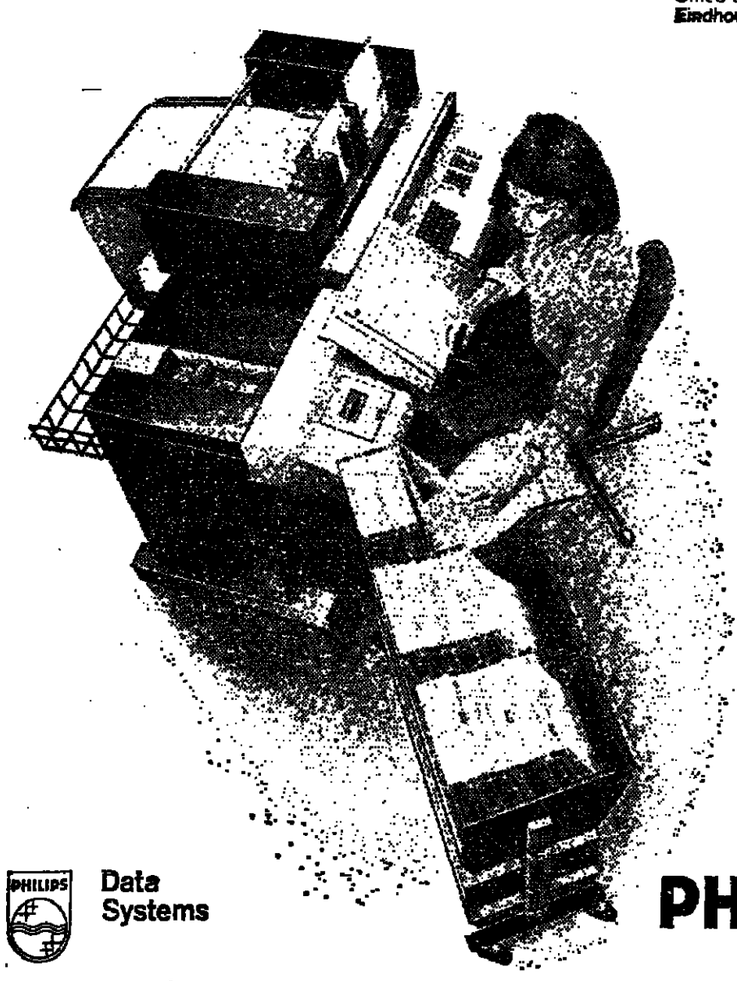
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22¾	33½	ACF Ind2.43	11	25	50¾	50	50¾ +	⅜
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClev 1	7	13	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜ —	⅜
27⅜	16½	AcmeM 1.50	6	8	23	22⅞	22⅞	
11¼	4½	AdmDg .010	5	184	4⅞	3⅝	4½ —	½
14¾	11	AdmE 1.15e		14	12⅛	12⅛	12 +	⅛
8½	4½	Ad Millis .20	6	10	4⅝	4½	4½ —	
34	9	Addr'sso .60	23	140	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝ +	⅛
13	7¾	Admiral	4	93	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
13¾	6⅛	Advinv .22e		44	9	8¼	8⅞ +	⅛
67	57½	AetnaLfeC 2	10	45	74⅞	74	74 +	½
64	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		3	62	61	62 +	½
31⅛	8¾	Ahman .08	4	166	13¼	10	10¼ +	⅛
9	1½	Aileen Inc	5	92	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
55⅞	37	AirProd .20	21	26	37¾	37⅛	39½ —	½
30¼	10¾	Airco .80	9	385	13½	10¾	10⅝ —	2⅝
3⅜	1⅝	AJ Industris	4	72	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
31¼	17½	Akzona 1.20	7	18	18¾	18⅛	18¼ +	¼
17½	13⅜	Ala Gas 1.18	6	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜ —	⅛
37⅞	23	Alaska Intrs	23	10	25⅝	24¼	24¼ —	⅛
29¼	6⅝	AlberteC .25	8	120	9⅛	9⅜	9½ +	⅛
17⅞	10½	A'berlsn .50	9	5	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	
40	27⅛	AlcanA'u 1	13	147	37½	37	37¼ —	¼
10⅞	6½	AlcoStd .36	4	44	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	39	33	32	31½	31½ —	⅝
9½	3¾	Alexdrs .10e	14	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
81⅞	20	AlisrM 3.01e	6	32	23¾	22¼	23⅛ —	⅛
56	6¾	AllALfe .24	10	16	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞ +	¼
11⅛	7¾	AllegCp .36e	11	40	10⅛	9¾	10 +	⅛
90⅜	19½	AlgLud 1.20	5	14	25⅝	25¼	25⅜ +	⅜
41½	35½	AllgLud pf 3		1	37½	37½	37½ +	⅛
28½	15¾	AllgPw 1.44	6	95	19⅞	19½	19⅞ +	⅛
19⅝	6¾	AllenGp .10r	5	30	7⅛	6⅝	7 +	¼
48	28⅛	AldCh 1.32	14	55	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	
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22	12	AlldPd .60	4	21	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
39⅝	19⅛	AlldStr 1.50	5	50	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜ +	⅝
6⅛	3	Alio Supmkt	7	44	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜ +	⅛
10¾	8	AllisChaw .36	7	73	8⅞	8⅝	8¾ +	⅛
15½	5⅛	AllrAut .50	4	32	5⅞	5½	5⅞ +	⅛
10¾	11½	AlphaFi .60	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼ —	⅛
80½	47⅛	Alcoa 1.94	14	78	72¼	71	71 —	¾
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22¼	16½	Amerce 1.20	5	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜ —	⅛
45	32¼	Amrc pf2.60		3	33	32¾	33 +	¾
50½	27½	A Hess .20b	10	53	34½	23½	34½	
112½	64¼	A Hes pf3.50		25	79¼	78	78 —	1¾
43	10⅛	AAirFilt .44	10	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10¼	4¼	A Baker .20		50	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
45⅝	30⅛	ABrnds 2.38	6	87	32¼	31⅝	32⅛ +	1
8¼	19	AmBdcst .80	7	109	20½	20	20⅛ —	⅛
47½	6¾	AmB'dM .28	5	21	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
34¾	24	Am Can 2.20	7	96	24⅝	24¼	24⅝ +	¼
25	21⅝	A Can pf1.75		8	21¾	21½	21¾	
26⅛	9⅝	ACntM 2.19e	5	51	9⅞	9½	9½ —	¼
23¾	18	A Chain 1.20	5	8	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
32⅝	17¾	A Cyan 1.40	7	24	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
27½	16	Am Dis'ill 1	17	16	17	16¾	17	
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	19	21	38	37½	37½ —	½
11¾	4	AmDualVt		18	4¾	4½	4½ —	¼
10⅞	11	ADul pf.84a		6	11⅛	11	11	
23¼	21¼	A ElPw 1.90	8	352	24½	24	24⅛	
22⅝	12⅞	AmFin 1.10	8	14	13	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅛
22½	16	AmF pf1.50		z100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
28⅞	24⅝	AGeBd 1.99e		43	24⅞	24¼	24⅞ +	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	AGnCv 1.52e		20	15	15⅜	15⅜ —	⅛
21⅝	10⅝	A Gnins .60	6	55	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	⅜
31¼	23⅛	A Gin pf1.83		27	23¾	23⅛	23⅜ —	⅛
17⅝	10⅛	AmHoist .60	7	28	12⅝	12½	12¾ +	⅛
48¾	36⅝	A Hcme .65	30	253	38	36⅝	37⅞ —	1⅛
57¾	30⅝	AmHosp .28	25	71	38½	37½	33 +	½
16⅛	6¼	AmInves .50	9	57	6¾	6¼	6⅝ —	⅛
27⅝	5⅛	A Medicl 12	4	52	5¾	5½	5½ —	⅛
12⅛	3¼	A Medicorp	3	79	3⅞	3¾	3¾ —	⅛
57¼	29	A MtlCl 1.50	14	245	50⅛	48⅝	50 +	¼
125	85	A Clx pf5.25		15	122½	101½	122½ +	¼
9¾	6¾	Am Motors	5	187	8½	8¼	8½	
47	29½	ANatGs 2.40	7	104	33¾	33¼	33½	
18⅝	4½	AmSeat .36p		37	5⅝	5⅜	5½ +	⅛
28⅞	12	AmShip .68	5	14	14	13⅞	13⅞ —	⅛
36⅛	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	6	96	22½	22⅛	22⅜	
76¼	10¼	AmStand .70	5	40	10⅝	10¼	10⅝ +	⅛
63	53⅝	A Std pf4.75		6	52½	52½	52½ —	½
15¾	9¾	AmSteril .28	12	11	10⅛	10	10⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	AT&T wt		227	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
55	45⅝	AmT&T 3.08	10	413	50¼	49¾	49⅞ —	½
62⅛	54¾	AmT&Tf 4		26	58½	58	58¼ —	¼
50¼	42¼	ATT pfB3.74		127	49½	49¼	49½ +	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	17⅞	Burndy .34	12	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	
25¾	194	Bu'rghs .80	34	104	192½	182½	192¾ —	4½
19⅞	5	Bush Univ	3	7	5½	5¼	5½ +	¼

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37¾	22¾	CabCF 2.36e	10	17	25½	25	25½	
43¼	23¾	Cabot Cp .92	6	60	25⅞	25	25 —	⅜
8⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind	2	72	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2¼	Caesars Wrl	3	45	2½	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
7½	2⅝	Cal Finanl	3	14	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
20⅞	15⅛	CalPUt 1.72	5	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝ —	⅛
73	8½	CallahM .34	10	22	10½	10¼	10½	
31	15¼	CamB 2.52e	4	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛ —	½
73¼	25⅝	CampR .38	27	x23	73⅞	73	73 +	1⅝
35	26¼	CampS 1.58	20	13	29⅞	28¾	29⅞ +	½
37⅝	27⅝	CdnPac .70a	11	43	30½	30⅛	30⅛ +	⅜
15⅞	13⅜	CanalR 1.80	9	4	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
27¼	20	CapCit Com	12	16	20¾	20½	20¾ +	¼
32¾	23⅝	C'pHo'd .25	19	24	29	27½	27¼ —	1⅛
27⅛	17	CapMf 2.57e	6	6	18¼	17¾	17¾ —	¼
73⅞	37⅛	Carbrn 1.60	7	16	40½	40¼	40½ —	¼
14⅝	3¼	Carling O'Ke	30	6	3⅝	3½	3½ —	⅛
35	12⅝	Carlis'e .60	5	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅜
82	60⅞	CaroC&Oh 5		z380	65	64	64	
14¾	5⅞	CaroFrg .40	5	37	6½	5⅞	6⅛	
30⅝	19	CaroPw 1.60	7	154	20¼	19¾	20⅛ +	⅛
32⅝	29	CarTec 1.20	7	30	27	26⅞	26⅞ +	⅛
30¾	12	CarrCp .52	7	87	12¼	11⅞	12 —	¼
10⅞	11⅞	CarGn 1.20e		4	13	13	13	
27⅛	6½	CarlWa .40a	11	86	6¾	6½	6½ +	¼
10	9⅛	CascNGs .92	6	24	10	9¾	9¾ —	¼
20⅛	12⅛	Castl eC .60b	8	27	15	15½	15⅛ +	⅛
77⅞	52⅜	CaterTr 1.60	14	403	61⅞	61½	61½ —	1½
6⅛	1⅝	Cavngh Cm	2	75	2	1¾	2 +	¼
4¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		43	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
16	5	CCI Cp pf		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
24⅛	10½	Ceco Cp 1	5	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾ +	⅛
42½	25	Celanese 2	5	54	27	26½	27 +	½
58⅞	50⅝	Ce'n pfA4.50		1	51	51	51 —	½
23⅝	9¾	Cenco Inc .20	7	85	10¾	10	10⅛ —	⅛
23⅝	10	Centex .12e	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
24⅝	20⅛	CenHud 1.72	6	6	22⅞	20½	22⅞ —	⅛
25⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.60	8	22	18⅝	17½	17⅞ —	⅜
65⅛	55	CnlLt pf4.50		z90	56¼	54	54 —	2⅜
25	13⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	9	57	14	13¾	13¾ —	¼
17⅛	14⅝	CenLaE 1.16	9	4	15¼	15	15 —	¼
19⅞	15	CeMPw 1.34	8	16	15⅞	15	15⅞	
23¼	13	CenSoW 1.08	9	173	14⅝	15⅛	14¼ —	¼
42⅜	24⅛	Cn Soya 1.20	9	59	38¼	37	38⅛ +	1⅛
25	19⅝	CenTU 1.04a	12	53	22¼	22⅛	22⅛ +	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	CerroCp 1	3	27	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
22½	12⅞	Cert-teed .60	6	57	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
34¾	10⅞	Cessna .80	3	205	10⅞	10¾	11 —	⅛
2⅝	⅜	Chadbrn Inc		78	⅝	⅝	⅝ —	1-16
3⅝	1	Chadbrn pf		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	14⅛	Chmplnt .92	6	110	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
24	16	Chml pf1.20		17	17¼	16¾	17¼ +	⅛
20¼	12⅜	ChamSp .52	12	43	16½	15	16⅛ +	⅛
30	16⅛	ChartrCo .40	6	23	17½	16¾	16⅞ —	
35⅝	25	Chartr NY 2	6	47	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞ +	⅛
12	6⅛	ChaseFd .72		43	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
69¼	49⅛	ChasManh 2	10	68	51¼	50¼	51 —	1
70	40½	ChasT 4.64e	8	109	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛ —	⅜
23	15	Checkr .20e	8	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19⅝	4⅛	Che.sea .20	2	52	5⅛	4¾	4⅞ —	⅛
22	13½	Chemetrn 1	6	45	14⅛	13¾	14⅛ +	1
54⅝	37¾	ChmNY 2.68	7	69	38	37⅝	38 —	¼
47⅛	29⅝	ChesVa 1.68	7	2	31½	31	31 —	⅛
92	60⅛	Chsbgh 1.12	25	37	61	59⅞	60¼ —	1¼
25½	40	Chessie 3.60	7	112	55¼	52⅞	54½ +	2½
11R	5⅛	ChiMil'w Cp	3	49	8½	7⅝	7⅝ —	½
18	11⅛	Chi mllw pf		7	12⅛	11½	11½ —	⅛
46⅛	25½	ChiPneuT 2	8	24	26¾	25⅞	25⅞ —	⅞
25½	10½	ChRI ct NW		18	11⅝	11	11⅝ +	⅜
7	4	ChkFull .52e	6	81	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
6⅛	2	Chris Craft	7	153	2¼	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
15	7½	ChCft pf1.40		1	8	8	8 +	⅛
20⅞	9½	Chromal .70	4	83	10¼	9⅝	10¼ +	⅛
85	62½	Chroma pf 5		1	62	62	62 —	1
41½	14¾	Chrysler 1.40	2	923	15¾	15	15⅛ —	⅛
18½	3⅝	Chrysler wt		125	4½	4⅛	4¼ —	¼
25	10⅛	Cl Mlg 2e	5	54	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛ +	⅛
8⅞	7½	Cl Rlt 1.30e		61	8¼	7⅞	8¼ +	⅛
22⅞	18⅛	CinBELL		—			19	19
25½	18¾	CinnGE 1.64	8	43	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
50½	49½	CinGE pf 4		z20	50½	50½	50½ —	1
44½	22⅛	CinMlia 1.40	12	32	27	26¾	26¾ —	¾
47¼	35	CIT Fin 2.20	9	21	40	39¼	40 +	⅞
119	93	CIT pfB5.50		1	98	93	98	

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¾	26½	Damon Cp	25	129	36½	36	36½ +	¾
12½	7½	DanRiv .60	5	41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ +	⅛
41⅞	19⅛	Dana 1.35b	4	52	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
50⅝	14	Dartind .40b	5	90	16¼	15½	16 +	¼
52⅞	22	Dartind pf 2		55	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞ —	⅛
19⅞	12	Dayco 1.14	4	13	14	13½	13½ —	⅜
72	50	Dayc pf4.25		z50	50	49	49 —	1
13⅝	3⅞	Daylin .24	3	64	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
27	8⅝	DaytHud .54	5	83	9	8½	9 +	¼
25	17¾	DaytPL 1.66	9	37	18⅜	18	18¼ —	⅛
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	8	143	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
65½	36⅝	Deere 1.40a	8	238	51⅞	50¾	51¼ —	¾
17⅞	12	DlmarP 1.16	6	37	13¼	13⅛	13⅛ —	⅛
23⅞	15¾	Del Mnt 1.20	7	25	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
68⅝	35¾	DeltaAir .60	10	114	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝ +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Deltec .10e	4	28	6¾	6½	6½	
38⅝	17⅝	DennMfg .90	5	40	18¼	17⅝	17 —	⅛
24¼	6⅛	Deltona Crp	3	50	6⅝	6½	6½ —	
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .76	15	12	22⅝	22	22⅝ —	⅛
20⅝	7⅝	Dennys .26	9	50	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
16¼	8⅛	DeSoto .60	5	400	8⅞	8	8⅝ —	¼
21¼	15⅛	DetEdis 1.40	8	122	15¾	15⅞	16 —	⅛
120	107½	Det E pf9.32		z20	106½	106½	106½ —	1½
102½	93	Det E pf 9		z130	87½	87½	87½ —	2⅝
83	62¼	Det E pf5.50		1	63½	63½	63½ +	⅛
24⅝	10	Dexter .20	8	24	11½	10¼	10¼ —	1½
24⅝	16⅝	Dlal Finl .54	13	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜ +	⅛
35½	23⅝	Diamint 2	5	25	27¼	28½	25¼ +	1
27⅞	16⅞	DiamSh 1.10	9	65	24¼	23⅝	24 —	⅛
37¼	25¼	Dia Sh pfC 2		8	31¼	30	30⅝ —	¾
18⅛	14½	Dia Sh pf D .20		18	15½	15	15½ +	⅛
24¾	11	DickAB .44	6	9	12¼	11⅞	11¾ —	⅛
14¼	7⅝	Dictaph .48a	6	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛ —	¼
57½	36⅜	Diebold .42b	15	12	35	35	35 —	⅛
13⅝	7	DiGiorg .16	5	61	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
17⅝	72¾	Digital Eqpt	38	152	92¾	91⅝	92¼ —	¼
13⅝	5⅞	Dillingm .0	7	61	5⅝	5¼	5¼ —	½
28¾	17½	Dillingm pf 2		2	19½	19½	19½	
39⅝	25¼	DillonCo 1b	13	5	28	23	28 —	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
125⅞	43½	Disney .12b	25	186	42⅝	41¾	42⅜ —	⅜
23⅝	10⅛	Disston .12	7	61	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Diversfd In	9	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
27⅞	12⅜	DrWMr .96e	4	194	14⅛	13¼	13⅞ —	⅛
30	19⅝	DrPepr .24	38	110	19⅞	18¾	18⅞ —	⅞
141	68	DomeM 1a	25	x26	135	133	134 +	1⅛
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		22	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
10½	4½	DonLufJ .12	8	3	5	4⅞	5	
27⅛	17¾	Domiley .48	13	37	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛ —	⅛
25⅛	10	Doric Cp .32	5	x11	13¼	13	13	
16⅞	4⅝	Dorr Oliver	7	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
16⅞	3¾	Dorsey .10	5	25	4⅝	4⅛	4½ +	⅛
55	29	Dover 1.2e	7	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛ —	½
63	45½	DowChem 1	19	x203	54½	54	54½ —	⅛
8⅛	2½	DPF Inc		56	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞ —	¼
33¾	25	Dravo 1.50	10	9	27	25	25 —	¾
67¼	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	18	84	64⅝	63⅛	64 +	⅛
63	37	Drcs pf 2.20		22	64½	63¾	64¼ +	¼
61	32⅛	Drssr pfB		11	57⅛	57¼	57½ +	¼
24	15	DravB 1.42e		13	16⅛	16¼	15½ —	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DreyfusCo	5	69	5⅝	6½	6½ —	⅛
23⅛	16	Duk Pw 1.40	9	218	17¼	16⅝	17⅛ +	⅛
113¼	101¼	Duke pf8.70		z250	103⅛	102	103½ +	1¼
105⅝	93	Duke pf7.80		z10	91¼	91¼	91¼ —	1¼
42	32⅛	DunBrad .44	22	87	32½	32	32½ —	½
11½	2⅛	Duplan Cp	5	84	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
103½	145¼	duPont 5.73e	13	46	163¾	151¼	151½ —	1
73¼	64	duPnt pf4.50		4	64¼	64⅛	64⅛ —	⅛
24¼	18⅞	DuqLt 1.72	8	120	19⅞	19¾	19¾ +	¼
27	24¼	DuqLt pf 2		z200	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
27	12⅞	Dymoln .78	7	13	13¼	13	13	

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	18	EaglePic .97	5	7	18¼	18	18 —	¼
17⅝	8⅞	Easco .32r	4	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼ —	¼
22½	5⅝	East Air Ln		307	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30	14⅛	EastCs .62t	15	45	23⅛	21½	23⅛ +	1¼
22¾	13⅛	EastUtl 1.50	11	20	14	13½	13½ —	⅛
151¼	103½	EasKo 1.26a	25	352	107⅜	105¼	107⅜ —	1
41⅛	23⅛	Eaton 1.80	5	133	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞ —	⅜
42¾	21	Echlin .34	20	18	28½	28	28¼ —	½
42⅛	22¾	EckroJk .20	22	89	23⅞	23½	23⅝ —	¼
41⅞	11¾	EckdNC .24	11	15	13	13	13 —	⅛
47	20½	Ed'sBro 1.20	7	1	24½	24½	24½ —	½
24¼	9⅛	EG&G .10	24	62	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝ +	¼
9⅛	2⅛	Elect Assoc	75	27	2⅜	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
55½	20⅛	EDS .25e	14	16	20¼	19½	19⅞ —	⅜
6⅛	2⅞	El Mem Mg	5	71	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
9¼	6⅝	EMM pflk		4	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
13⅛	6¼	Elgin Natl	12	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜ +	⅛
21⅛	2	Elixir Ind	3	40	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
21	12⅜	ElPasoNG 1	6	213	13	12¾	12⅞ —	⅛
35⅝	23½	EltraCo 1.40	6	20	27¾	27	27¾ +	⅝
53¼	35	EmerEl .65	25	452	37½	37⅛	37⅛ —	1½
75	43½	Emery A .74	40	55	55⅞	52¼	54⅝ +	2
17⅝	5	Emeryln .31	6	29	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜ —	⅛
33	15⅝	Emhrt 1.30a	5	40	18⅛	17¼	17½ —	⅝
5	2½	EMI Lt .21e	6	52	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
17⅝	14	EmpDE 1.28	9	4	14½	14¼	14½ +	¼
14	5⅝	EmpFin .57t	4	9	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜ —	⅛
13	8⅛	Empire Gas	3	6	9⅞	9½	9½ —	⅛
27¼	12⅝	EnglhdM .43	7	103	13⅝	13½	13⅝ —	⅜
8⅜	4½	EnnisB .6e	5	15	5⅝	5½	5½	
53	24½	Envirotech	17	28	28⅝	27½	27½ —	1⅛
21	14	Equimrk .80	6	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
36⅝	25⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	15	27	26⅝	27 +	¼
31¼	20¼	EqutLf 2.39e	9	11	21½	20⅞	21 —	⅞
23¼	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	8	12	24⅝	24½	24½ +	¼
39⅝	20½	Esmark 1	6	85	24⅝	23½	23⅝	
13⅝	5	Esquire .20	4	9	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
21¾	12¾	EssexInt .72	6	x20	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	
8¼	3¼	Esterline .30	9	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅜ +	⅛
38⅝	19½	EthylCp 1a	4	93	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛ +	⅛
50⅞	31	Ethyl pf2.40		23	32	30¾	32 +	⅞
24⅝	8½	EvansP .40b	4	75	9½	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
22	14½	ExCellO .93	7	75	15	14½	14½ —	⅛
25⅝	21	Excelsr .86e		35	21⅝	21	21¼ —	⅜
17	5⅞	Extndcare	5	98	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
103¼	83⅞	Exxon 4.25e	9	238	88¼	88⅛	85⅝ —	½

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	6⅛	Fabrge .40	5	54	7⅛	6¾	7⅛ +	⅛
93¾	32	FalCam .30e	10	289	43⅝	39⅞	43 +	½
12⅝	3¼	Fairlnu .36e	35	42	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
15¼	7½	Fairmt .50a	7	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅜ —	1
5⅝	2	Falstaf Brw		37	2¼	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
15⅛	9	Fansteel .30e	5	5	9⅞	9½	9⅞ +	¼
15	5¼	FarWtF .41	5	7	5⅜	5½	5½	
12⅝	3½	Faran Mfg		53	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞ +	⅛

Continued on Page 8

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1973

rmah Sets 30-Million al in U.S.

uy a Subsidiary ignal Companies

YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Companies Inc., has agreed for $480 million its wholly-subsidiary, Signal Oil & o., of Houston, Texas, to h Oil Inc., the U.S. sub- of Burmah Oil Co. of

he total purchase price, tion is payable immediately nal Companies to Signal Gas in a repayment of an ding advance account, re- in a net cash consideration million by Burmah. mpleted, it is believed this the largest single acquisi- a U.S. company by a for- ncern. The deal is subject roval by stockholders of the ies involved as well as by s of both the U.S. and governments.

wer, a group of share- in Signal Companies is uit seeking to enjoin the ment from selling the ies to Burmah.

action was announced by olber, president of Camp ents Ltd., who said that ition to Camp, about 15 stockholders who together million of the more than llion Signal Companies' outstanding are involved suit.

Sale 'Ill-Timed'

suit charges that the sale imed and in complete dis- of all Signal stockholders," "notwithstanding the rap- reasing value of oil and serves, the management to accept the English offer nal's oil and gas holdings calling for competitive

ded in the transaction are consisting primarily of oil properties in the United and Britain.

wer, Signal Companies will interests in untested fea- Block 211/18 of the Brit- th Sea, specifically a car- profit interest of 25 per- Signal Oil's interest in ock outside the limits of ently existing Thistle field. ah Oil said that it in- to continue substantially rations of the Signal Oil Co. with existing manage- nd employee benefits.

50-year-old Signal Oil & in the nine months ended 0, 1973, reported sales of illion, compared with $192 for the similar period of Total sales in 1973 were million compared with million in 1971.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Expects Drop in Profits

Ford Motor Co. expects a sharp decline in earnings in the last three months of 1973 and also looks for lower sales in 1974 to have an "adverse effect" on operating results next year. Ford revealed this in a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a decision by the Ford Foundation to offer 5.59 million shares of class A voting stock to Ford in return for notes and debentures. Ford said in the registration statement that "although dollar sales in the fourth quarter of 1973 are projected to be up moderately, compared with the corresponding period of 1972, earnings are expected to decline sharply compared with the fourth quarter of 1972." The company earned $240 million, or $2.30 a share, in the October-December period last year.

N. Vietnam Oil Survey Reported

North Vietnam has approved a Japanese proposal to send an oil survey team to study undersea resources in the Gulf of Tonkin, according to informed sources in Tokyo. The proposal came from the Japan Petroleum Development Corp., a government body set up in 1967 to find ways to increase Japan's oil supplies. The sources say the survey team will leave early next year.

BOC to Buy 63% of Airco

BOC Financial Corp., a subsidiary of British Oxygen Corp., says it will purchase on a pro-rata basis 4 million common shares, or about 63 percent, of about 6.3 million common shares of Airco Inc. tendered pursuant to BOC Financial's offer to purchase Airco common at $20 a share. BOC Financial says that as promptly as practicable it will make payment for purchased shares and return those not purchased.

Indonesia Power Venture Set

Indonesia and a group of Japanese and U.S. firms will sign next month a contract for construction of $600-million aluminum and hydro-electric power projects in the Asahan River valley in north Sumatra. The Japanese companies are Sumitomo Chemical, Nippon Light Metal, Showa Denko, Mitsubishi Chemical, Mitsui Aluminum. The U.S. firms are Aluminum Co. of America and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. Under the basic agreement Japan agrees to transfer to Indonesia the ownership of the power plant 30 years after the start of operation. Both power and aluminum plants would be completed by 1980 and 1981.

Floating Nuclear Plant Facility

Offshore Power Systems, a joint venture of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Tenneco Inc., has started construction work on a facility to build floating nuclear power plants. The company expects to receive licensing approval from the Atomic Energy Commission early in 1975 to manufacture eight plants, and the first floating nuclear plant is scheduled for shipment in July 1979. The eight plants "represent approximately $3 billion in sales," Offshore Power Systems says.

Black Market In Materials Seen in U.S.

Firms Say Phase-4 Is Distorting Supplies

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The existence of a black market for materials in short supply is reported by business economists in a survey made by the National Association of Business Economists.

Results of the study, released over the weekend, indicated that at least 27 of the companies responding had encountered black-market activities in their efforts to obtain scarce items needed in their operations.

The association, based in Washington, circulated a questionnaire among leading companies for information on opinions about shortages of material during Phase-4 of the government's economic controls program that began on Aug. 12.

Seventy percent of the companies said they were affected by the shortages and, by a two-to-one ratio, economists reported that they favored an immediate ending of controls instead of the present policy of piecemeal decontrol.

Intense Demand

The economists, who work for business and industry or acted as consultants, attributed the shortages chiefly to intense domestic demand. But a strong secondary cause, they said, was the distortion in supply caused by controls, and also by diversion of materials to foreign markets that were willing to pay higher prices.

More than 100 companies reported shortages in one or more material items. Those in tightest supply were metals, engines, machinery and office equipment.

There was little or no success, it was said, in finding suitable substitutes.

In addition to "illegal" quotations, there were practices reported such as offers for "foreign" chemicals at higher than controlled prices, and offers of zinc and newsprint by brokers at higher than normal prices.

Other practices noted were discontinuation of products at normal prices and introduction of new, similar products at a higher price, and the offer of used steel tubing at higher prices than for new tubing.



Karl Litzenberg



Dimitri Papadimitriou

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Karl Litzenberg has been appointed coordinator of European management information services at Borg-Warner Corp. He will be located at the European headquarters in Amsterdam of Borg-Warner Chemicals.

* * *

Dimitri G. Papadimitriou has been named manager of Chase Manhattan Bank's Rome branch. He replaces **Robert K. Lindell** who is the bank's new multinational marketing executive for Europe with offices in Brussels.

* * *

Carlos A. Oris de Roa will become general manager of the European division of Continental Grain Co. Group and will be named directeur général adjoint of the Cie. Continentale (France) SA. **Hans Jurgen Egger**, now vice-president-operations of Continental Milling Corp., will succeed Mr. Oris de Roa as senior vice-president and general manager of Continental Milling.

* * *

The Leslie Coulthard group has appointed **Giles Foy** managing director of Leslie Coulthard Management Ltd. **Carole A. Buckeridge** has been named managing director of Leslie Coulthard Advertising Ltd.

* * *

Daniel R. Luthringshauser has been named vice-president and director of marketing of Merrell-Toraude, the pharmaceutical subsidiary of Richardson-Merrell in France. He was formerly general manager of Laboratoires Chibret, a French subsidiary of Merck & Co.

* * *

Gérard Lang has been named public relations officer for Volvo France, SA. He was previously with the magazine Génie Industriel.

Andean Market May Ease Curbs

LIMA, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).—Andean Common Market countries are considering relaxing restrictions on foreign investments, especially for industrial development. Such a decision may be made next February, when representatives of the six South American nations meet here to draft detailed regulations of the Common Market agreement.

When drafted three years ago, the Andean rules were sharply criticized by foreign businessmen as too restrictive. Rules include requiring 51 percent of a foreign company to pass into the hands of locals and limiting the access of foreign companies to local short-term financing.

Reasons for the changed attitudes include a feeling that the rules have hindered foreign investment, the coup in Chile which replaced a socialist government with a military government that wants foreign capital, and entrance into the group by Venezuela, where businessmen are used to having foreign partners and favor shipping their profits abroad rather than using them to buy out foreign investors.

Markets Shut

Most stock exchanges, financial businesses and banks in Europe were closed Monday as part of the Christmas holidays. All are shut today, Dec. 25.

In the United States, only commodities markets were closed Monday. Today, all securities and commodities exchanges are shut.

N.Y. Prices Decline on Low Volume

But Rally Shaves Dow's 8-Point Fall

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Stocks drifted lower in quiet trading today in what essentially was a semi-holiday session.

Analysts attributed part of the weakness on the New York Stock Exchange to the inflationary implications of the sharp boost in Arab oil prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.92 to 814.81 although it had been down more than eight points at one time. The NYSE common stock index dropped around 0.40 to 49.28, while declines outnumbered advances by around 120 issues.

Turnover slipped to 11.54 million shares from 18.68 million on Friday.

Oil issues traded in both directions. Most industry analysts believed that the hike in Mideast oil prices would have negligible impact on the earnings of major American oil firms, particularly since the increase is expected to be passed along to the consumer.

Standard Oil of California, Exxon and Atlantic Richfield surrendered fractions, but Standard of Ohio was slightly higher, while Shell Oil gained 3 1/4 to 63 3/4 and Natomas rose 4 5/8 to 70.

Upjohn fell 6 to 63. Commenting on rumors about adverse patient reactions to use of two of its drugs—Linocomycin and Clindamycin—Upjohn said there is new information that threatens the standing of the drugs.

Airco fell 2 3/8 to 13 3/8 after a delayed opening. A British Oxygen Co. unit will purchase about 63 percent of approximately 6.3 million shares tendered in an offer.

Japan Fund dropped 3/8 to 7 3/8. Matsushita Electric 1/4 to 14 7/8, and Sony 1 3/4 to 22 3/4. Japanese monetary officials said.

Autos were steady to fractionally lower, while steels trended in both directions. Du Pont and Eastman Kodak dropped a point or more, while IBM sagged 3 to 237 1/2. Kennecott Copper gained 1 1/4 to 41.

Among the most active stocks were Westinghouse up 1 1/2 to 25 7/8, Colgate-Palmolive off 2 3/4 to 22, Utah International down 2 3/8 to 48, McDonald's off 3 3/8 to 52 5/8, and Curtiss-Wright off 1 1/8 to 11 3/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.36 to 85.12.

Move to Maximize Profits Seen

Expert Says Companies Foster Oil 'Crisis'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (WP).—It has occurred to more than one observer of the international oil scene that if the Arab embargo is successful in putting a squeeze on the American economy, the agents of the Arab nations are none other than five major American oil companies who are among the seven oil giants forming Aramco.

These are Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Gulf. The other two giants of the Western world who have developed and exploited Middle East oil are Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum.

This fact raises a question that has received too little attention during the current oil crisis: What has been the role of the Western oil companies in bringing the Western world to what may be its biggest economic crossroads?

Some answers to this question may be gleaned from an article by Christopher T. Rand in the U.S. magazine Harper's that must be read by anyone who still thinks that the critical oil situation arises over territorial disputes between Israel and neighboring Arab lands.

Mr. Rand, a Middle East specialist who has worked for Standard of California and Occidental Petroleum, observes first that "nobody explains that the energy crisis is a crisis taking place in time future rather than time present."

He argues convincingly that there is a "tremendous" volume of oil in the world, and that the oil companies have helped foster "the illusion of crisis" in order to maximize their profits.

The oil companies "project a rate of increasing demand for oil, and then they project a rate of declining supply," he writes. "When those two lines intersect, presumably in the early 1980s, the actual crisis (as opposed to the abstract or hypothetical crisis) will be unloosed upon an innocent and law-abiding world.

"That is what the oil companies tell the public, not what they themselves know to be the case. In the Middle East they play the part of middlemen rather than principals, and in their various dealings, both with the Arabs and with each other, they display the devious cunning that characterizes the dealings of middlemen in any trade."

Reserves Discovered

He points out that since the 1967 Mideast war the oil companies have uncovered extensive reserves in the North Sea, Alaska, Ecuador, Australia, Nigeria, offshore Indonesia and elsewhere, some of which have not been exploited because of costs.

Mr. Rand charges that the oil companies have deliberately underestimated the potential of Iranian oil fields, because they can make more money in the cheaper extraction of Saudi oil.

"The waters of the Persian Gulf also conceal at least one immense accumulation of oil," Mr. Rand reports, "in what is known as the Fereydoon-Marjan field. The Iranians and the Saudis share the field, but potential production in only the Iranian half of it, at Fereydoon, has been estimated at 1 million barrels a day. A number of people in the oil business assess the reserves of the entire field at about 30 billion barrels.

"The oil companies do not like to talk about increasing production in Iran, because it is more expensive than increasing production in Saudi Arabia."

This leads us into what Mr. Rand describes as the "fantasy" that King Faisal will decide to leave his oil in the ground "if he doesn't find his customers congenial." The fantasy "omits a simple calculation in arithmetic":

"If, for instance, the oil companies hold their offtake in Iran to 8 million barrels a day and at the same time increase their offtake in Saudi Arabia to 20 million barrels a day, they will save about 8 cents a barrel on every barrel produced in Saudi Arabia instead of Iran.

"Divided by two for tax purposes, and multiplied by 12 million barrels a day and by 365 days in the year, the oil companies achieve an annual saving of $165 million. This is precisely what they are in business to do."

Mr. Rand's conclusions are confirmed by a report by Washington Post staff writer Ronald Koven indicating that the Saudis have told Aramco they will expand output to 20 million barrels a day once the Arab-Israeli dispute is settled.

Wine, Soybeans Top Trade for France, U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—When it comes to farm trade between the United States and France, think of soybeans and wine.

Last year, the Agriculture Department said today, soybeans accounted for 46 percent of all U. S. farm products sold to France. In return, wine represented 55 percent of the agricultural products sold by France to American markets.

The wine-bean analysis was included in a report published by the foreign agricultural service.

M Delays Wankel Engine Project

ROIT, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).—l Motors has delayed plans ll its first Wankel rotary in some of its cars next , apparently because the do not get good enough mileage.

orty version of the Chev- ega subcompact, equipped rotary engine, was slated for initial sale next September. But GM confirmed that the introduction has been quietly pushed back to an unspecified later date. "With the acceleration of the energy problem, all of our plans are undergoing strenuous review," a spokesman said.

The GM spokesman stressed, however, that the rotary-engine project has not been shelved and he said that GM still hopes to bring out the engine as an option "as soon as it is deemed ready for mass production." He said that would "probably" be some time during the 1975-model year, which ends in the fall of 1975, but could not be more specific. He said "progress is being made" in the fields of pollution control and fuel economy.

First in U.S.

Although rotary-engine cars are currently produced by some overseas manufacturers, their volume so far has been modest by U.S. standards. GM is the first U.S. car maker to plan to use the unusual-type engine, and its project has been an ambitious one, shepherded personally by GM president Edward N. Cole. GM's original fall-1974 introduction would have coincided with Mr. Cole's planned retirement.

Mr. Cole and others have been highly enthusiastic about the engine's virtues, which include compact size, light weight, few parts, smooth operation and potentially lower manufacturing cost.

Relatively poor fuel economy of past Wankel engines built by other firms has often been cited as a problem by some auto men —including various Ford Motor and Chrysler officials. But, as recently as late November, Mr. Cole said GM's rotary engine would have fuel economy as good as comparable conventional engines, and that the energy crisis did not pose any threat to the project.

'Ground Rules' Changed

Now, apparently, that kind of performance is not good enough. The GM spokesman explained that while GM has not encountered any new or unexpected problems with its engine, the "ground rules" have been changed due to gasoline shortages, possible rationing and the fact that the public seems to be seeking cars with better-than-average gasoline mileage.

The GM spokesman declined to give any specific mileage figures on GM's prototype rotary engines, although earlier this year —before the energy problem became sharply focused—GM engineers privately indicated they expected the engine at best to only equal a conventional engine of comparable power and perhaps be a few percentage points worse. Auto men generally regard GM's

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

. Farm Outlook Uncertain t Food Prices Sure to Rise

HINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP-J.S. Agriculture Depart- xperts see a myriad of un- ies for this country's next year, including the ed effects of the fuel e, a continuing fertilizer l and a still-snarled trans- n system.

one certainty they see is sumers: Food prices will e to rise.

conclusions, in a series rts published today on the rm outlook, are bad news e Nixon administration, ad been hoping that U.S. would produce enough ilk and meat to hold down food shoppers.

age retail food prices are o turn upward again this following the relatively pattern of the past three " said Larry V. Summers Agriculture Department's ic research service.

Up 15 % in Year

Summers said 1974 first- food prices will average percent above the current and more than 15 percent than 1973's first period. these costs may level out 1974, but he cautioned aking any predictions of ices beyond the next few is extremely tenuous."

ointed out that renewed orts could put a massive on the domestic food "Any new developments demand for U.S. farm s to be greater than cur- anticipated could send sharply higher."

Beef Output Rising

Larsen of the department economic research service ed beef production next ould rise 6 to 7 percent his year's level. But that d increase would bring just back to the 1972 pace, demand continues to increase. Pork production next year will match this year's pace, "with smaller supplies in the first half about offset by increases in the second half," he said.

The department projected broiler output would grow "moderately," portending higher prices as shoppers, alarmed by rising beef and pork costs, put their families on a heavy diet of chicken.

Clothing prices, too, will continue climbing next year, department officials said, as supplies of cotton, wool and synthetic textiles remain tight.

Milk Production Down

Domestic milk production, already plunging because of high feed-grain prices, will continue to decline next year, the department predicted. This means higher retail prices and the likelihood that the government will allow more imports of dairy products, officials said.

Even if farmers are able to bring in bountiful harvests next year, they are still going to have a hard time getting the goods to the food processors, who in turn face big problems in delivering to retail stores.

JAL Renews Option On Concorde Plane

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP).—Japan Air Lines has extended for the eighth time its option on three Concorde supersonic jet planes, the newspaper Le Monde reported today.

JAL first signed the option Sept. 30, 1965. The last extension was announced Feb. 27, 1973.

Le Monde said: "This decision of JAL, which was expected, comes at a time when certain people are starting to seriously question the future of Concorde, particularly in view of a prolonged energy crisis."

U.S. Tool Orders Dip 17% in Month

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine tool orders dropped 17 percent from October to November but remained a healthy 23 percent higher than orders in November last year.

Orders for these key capital goods last month totalled $211.7 million compared with an exceptionally high $255.5 million in October and the $165.9 million of November 1972, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

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Dec. 24, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	16 5/8	16 7/8	+ 1 3/8
One Month	10 3/4	10 7/8	+ 5/8
3 Months	10 7/8	11	— 1/16
6 Months	10 5/8	10 3/4	+ 1/8
One Year	9 3/4	9 7/8	+ 1/8

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 24, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass ..	263	Matsu El Wks .	453
Canon Camera.	250	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	162
Dai Nip. Print.	260	Mitsubi Corp. ..	450
Fuji Bank	400	Mitsui Co.	465
Fuji Photo	258	Mitsukoshi	430
Hitachi	149	Nippon Elec. ..	186
Honda Motor ..	469	Sharp	278
C. Itoh	670	Shiseido	859
Japan Air L. ..	1,830	Sony Corp.	3,250
Kansai El P. ..	665	Sumitomo Bk. ..	410
Kao Soap	300	Taisho Marine ..	360
Kirin Brewery .	279	Takeda Chem. ..	210
Komatsu	222	Teijin	275
Kubota I Wks .	325	Tokyo Marine ..	434
Matsu E Ind ..	425	Toray	167
		Toyota Motor ..	390

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	Low
Amsterdam.	Closed	103.0	144.8	96.5
Brussels ...	Closed	132.28	166.86	129.83
Frankfurt .	Closed	104.94	156.21	103.87
London 30.	Closed	318.2	509.8	305.9
London 500.	Closed	137.92	217.35	135.22
Milan	Closed	109.37	147.28	85.46
Paris	Closed	89.4	118.3	85.7
Sydney ...	Closed	431.24	669.37	425.19
Tokyo (n).	289.57	295.80	422.48	284.69
Tokyo (o).	4028.45	4135.04	5359.74	3958.57
Zurich	Closed	306 I	418.8	281.6

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Dec. 26, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Dec. '74
DJIA 814.81					
Bid	809	809	810	826	826
Offer	816	816	826	846	856
FTI 318.2 (Dec. 21)					
Bid	315	313	310	315	325
Offer	324	320	330	335	346
TKDJ 4028.45					
Bid	3875	3825	3825	3780	4070
Offer	4020	3975	4070	4020	4265

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Belgium ....B.Fr.	742.00	1,350.00	Netherlands ...Fl.	53.00	97.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	114.00	208.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	110.00	200.00
France ....Fr.	69.00	128.00	Portugal (air)..Esc.	480.00	863.00
Germany .....D.M.	53.00	97.00	Spain (air) ...Ptas	1060.00	1920.00
Great Britain (air) £	5.80	10.50	Sweden (air) .S.Kr.	86.00	154.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	497.00	904.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	64.00	116.00
Ireland (air) ....£	5.80	10.50	Turkey ....$	21.00	38.00
Italy ....Lire	9,600	17,500	Other countries in Europe (air).$	21.00	38.00
			Libya (air) .....$	34.00	61.00
Africa, French Community (air).$	28.00	50.00	Madagascar (air) .$	40.00	74.00
Africa South (air)$	46.00	86.00	Mexico ....$	46.00	86.00
Algeria, Tunisia,			Nigeria (air) .....$	46.00	86.00
Morocco(air) ...$	20.00	35.60	Pakistan (air) ...$	46.00	86.00
Canada (air) .....$	46.00	86.00	Persian Gulf (air).$	46.00	86.00
India (air) .....$	46.00	86.00	Saudi Arabia (air).$	34.00	61.00
Iran, Iraq (air) .$	34.00	61.00	Sierra Leone (air).$	46.00	86.00
Israel (air) ....$	28.00	50.00	S. America (air).$	46.00	86.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	55.00	105.00	U.A.R. (air) ....$	34.00	61.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	34.00	61.00	U.S.A. (air) ......$	40.00	76.00

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 6)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35¼	19	ShellT 1.02e	5	1	20¼	20¼	20¼+	½
23⅛	5¼	ShellrGl .56	3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24½	13¼	ShlGl pf1.40		5	13¾	13	13¼	
34½	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
51⅝	27⅝	Sherw Wm 2	6	76	30½	30⅛	30½+	⅜
85	59	Shr W pf4.40		x40	62	62	62 +	1
10	5½	SiegelH .20e	7	41	7⅝	7	7⅝+	1⅛
15⅝	9⅛	SierraPc .86	7	53	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
37½	19⅞	Signal .60b	9	500	22⅝	21	21½+	1
57	36	Signal pf2.20		20	46⅞	44¾	46¼+	3⅛
24¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		10	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛+	1⅝
54	36¾	Signode .86a	10	3	39¾	39½	39½—	½
9¼	2⅞	Simm Prec	6	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	
23	13	Simm .88a	6	30	13⅜	13¼	13½	
60⅛	33⅜	SimPat .33a	28	89	35	33¾	34¾+	⅝
73½	35	Singer 2.60	6	109	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞+	⅜
96	50	Singr pf3.50		18	50¾	50¾	50¾	
28⅝	9½	SkaggCo .40	6	91	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	10	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	⅛
44	11⅛	SkilCp .67p	6	49	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	½
33⅝	9⅛	Skyline .24	8	1115	10	9¾	10 —	⅛
34½	10½	SlaterW .40	6	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅜
32½	10⅛	SmithAO .78	3	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
29	15	SmithInt .32	26	73	28¾	27¾	28¾+	1⅝
67⅝	46⅜	Smithkline 2	14	19	48¾	48¾	48¾—	⅞
23	10⅝	SmithTr .40	5	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
25⅛	14	Smucker .80	7	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅜
21¼	12	SolaBas .60	8	58	14⅝	14	14⅝—	⅝
6⅝	1⅝	Sonest 1.66c		5	2⅛	2	2	
57¾	23⅛	SonyCp .10e	16	553	23	22¾	22¾—	1⅛
34⅞	25⅛	SooLin 2.38e	4	12	33½	32⅞	33½+	1⅛
10	3⅛	SOS Con .37	4	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
25	15⅛	SCarEG 1.48	8	318	16½	16	16 +	⅛
24	x5⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	6	6	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
20	8⅛	Southdwn In	4	54	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	
33¼	20⅛	Sodw pf1.60		12	22¼	22	22	
38⅝	27¼	SoeastBk .76	10	31	29½	28⅝	28⅞—	⅝
17½	10⅝	SoestPS 1.08	9	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
23⅛	17¼	SoCalE 1.56	7	180	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
29⅜	14⅝	SouthCo 1.34	8	400	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
40¼	29	SoulGE 2.08	6	8	30⅝	30¼	30¾	
66⅝	42⅞	SoNRes 1.50	8	38	45¼	44½	45 +	1
45	34¼	SoNETl 2.84	8	18	36	35½	35½—	⅛
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	10	108	35⅞	34¾	35⅛—	⅛
60¼	29¾	SouRy 1.92	11	43	46¼	46⅛	46¼	
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		3	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
23⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	7	27⅝	25⅝	27⅝+	⅞
32¼	12½	Southld .30b	9	100	13½	13	13 —	½
10⅞	7	SwstFor .20	3	39	7⅞	7	7⅛+	⅜
25⅛	18	SwtFl pf1.50		x9	18	17¾	18 +	¼
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	51	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
6⅝	4¼	Sparton .20a	4	35	5	4¾	5 +	¼
30½	10⅛	SperryHut 1	3	72	10½	10¼	10¼	
51¼	31	Sprry H pf 3		2	31½	31½	31½	
56	35⅛	SperryR .66	14	60	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛+	⅜
22⅛	11	Sprague El	7	46	17	15¾	16¾+	¾
15⅛	10⅝	SpringM .60	5	18	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
38	23	SquarD 1.10	18	43	25¾	25⅛	25¼—	¼
104⅜	82½	Squibb 1.62	22	124	82¼	77¾	80 —	2½
31½	20¾	StaleyM 1.40	7	3	23¼	23	23¼+	¼
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.18e		68	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
55¾	45⅛	StBrand 1.83	13	11	47¾	47½	47⅛	
55¼	0	StBPaint .25	31	24	37	35⅝	36⅛	
37¼	27⅛	StOilCal 1.70	7	598	31⅞	30¾	31½—	¾
101¾	76½	StOilInd 2.68	14	219	100	99¾	99½—	1⅛
81	72¼	StdOil Oh	35	108	79½	77½	79 +	½
9¼	5	StdPress .24	4	9	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
11⅞	8¼	StPrudnl .66	8	9	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
20¼	9	Standex .44	4	4	9¾	9½	9½	
44⅞	26½	StanWks .96	9	7	27⅛	27	27 +	⅛
16¼	7⅛	Stanray .60	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	7	5	19¼	19	19¼+	½
29	13	StalM1 2.44e	5	34	14⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅜
14	10⅞	StalMS .81e		x58	11½	11	11 —	½
55⅞	35¼	StauffChm 2	8	22	36¾	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
18¾	6¼	Sterchi .48b	5	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
37¼	24¼	SterDrug .60	20	208	25¼	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
25¼	23½	StevensJP 2	4	31	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
35⅞	22⅝	StewWa 1.92	7	9	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅜
27¾	13¾	StokeVanC 1	5	23	13½	13¼	13½—	¼
92⅝	32½	StonW 1.95e	16	67	82	80¾	81⅝—	⅛
10½	8⅝	StoneCon .40	6	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
44	12	StorerBdg 1	5	83	10⅛	12¼	10¼—	1
15⅝	6½	StridRite .65	5	42	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
35	24⅝	StuWor 1.32	3	19	27¾	27¼	27½+	¼
88	64½	StuWr pf85		1	64	64	64 —	½
41¾	19⅝	StW pfA1.40		19	24	23	23 —	1¼
17⅛	1¾	SuavSh .10p		75	2	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
33	15	SubnPro .80	7	65	16½	15½	16½—	⅞
10⅞	6⅝	SuCrest .10e		5	7	7	7	
29½	14	Sun Chm .40	5	18	15	14¾	14¾	
61⅝	41¼	SunOil .98r	12	16	56	55¾	55¾+	½
52	38¼	Sun O pf2.25		84	51	50¼	50⅞+	¼
34⅝	15	Sunbeam .90	7	24	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞+	⅞
37½	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	14	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	¼
50½	39	Sunds pf3.50		3	42	42	42	
16⅞	9⅞	SunshM .20e	74	32	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	¼
24⅞	10	SupValu .76	6	24	14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	50	9	276⅞	274⅝	274⅝+	1⅝
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .30	8	79	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
40⅞	16⅝	Superscpe	4	105	19½	18⅞	19 —	1
19	9⅝	Sutro 1.60e	5	38	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
12¾	5¼	Swank .68a	5	31	6	5⅝	6 +	
37⅞	20¼	Sybron .72	14	16	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		7	42	41½	41½—	⅜
15⅞	7⅞	Systron Don	6	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
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58⅞	14	Taft Brd .60	6	51	15¾	15	15⅝	
20	5½	Takcolt .20p		34	6⅞	6¼	6½+	⅜
10⅞	5	Talley .60	4	80	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	12⅝	TampaE .88	7	35	14½	14	14 —	⅜
46⅞	16⅝	Tandy Corp	10	48	18¼	18	18¼	
23	6½	Tappan .40	3	34	7	6⅝	6⅞	
18¼	6	Technicolr	5	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
51¼	9⅞	Technicon	18	12	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
66⅞	27⅞	Tektronx .20	17	118	42⅞	42	42 —	½
19¾	4⅛	Telecor .25	4	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
20⅛	9½	Teledyn .59t	5	324	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
78	63	Teledyn pf 6		3	65½	65½	65½+	1
34½	3⅛	Teleprmpt	5	394	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	¼
9	2¾	Telex Cp		66	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
30⅞	19¾	Tennco 1.44	8	166	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜
8⅞	3⅜	Tennco wt A		36	3¾	3½	3⅝	
112¼	75½	Tennc pf5.50		8	81½	81	81½	
49½	24	Tesoro .10e	11	78	44⅞	44¼	44⅝+	1
43⅛	25	Texaco 1.76	6	572	27⅛	26⅝	27	
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	14	116	50¾	48¾	49⅛—	1
40	22⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	62	23⅝	22½	23	
33¼	17⅛	Texasglf .76	15	95	29¼	29	29⅛+	⅛
27½	15½	Texasind 1b	6	8	16¾	16½	16½	
138⅞	83	TexInst .68	30	71	97¾	95½	97¼—	⅝
39	13⅝	TexOilG .01	nil	105	20¾	18⅝	18½—	1⅝
25⅝	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	23	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
34½	20½	TexUt 1.04	11	288	22⅞	22¼	22¾+	¼
31⅛	7½	Texfi Ind	2	49	7½	7⅜	7½	
34⅛	16⅛	Textron 1	7	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44½	28⅛	Texlr pf2.08		1	28¼	28¼	28¼—	¼
34¼	18⅞	Textr pf1.40		7	18⅜	18½	18¼+	¼
22	8⅛	Thiokol .50	4	116	10	9⅞	9⅞ —	⅛
61½	43⅜	ThomBet .64	26	37	45¾	45	45 —	1
21⅝	7⅜	Thomln .40b	5	28	7⅜	7½	7⅝+	⅛
24¾	8¼	ThompJW 1	4	15	9¾	9¼	9½—	¼
12	6	ThrftDs .37	6	45	6⅛	6	6⅛	
28¼	17½	Tl Corp 1.40	6	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
63¼	25¼	Timeln 1.90	6	29	30	29½	30	
25⅞	15¾	TimeMir .32	10	48	16⅜	16⅜	16½—	⅜
42¾	29⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	10	31	30⅝	30⅝	
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	121	66	17	16⅝	17 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Tobin Pkg		17	6	6	6	
24¾	11¼	TodShp .20p	17	18	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
30⅞	22⅞	ToledE 1.92	7	45	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
23⅜	12¼	TonkaCp .40	5	18	12	12	12 —	¼
17⅞	6¼	ToolRol .40b	8	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
69½	26	TraneCo .96	7	24	27⅝	26½	27⅛+	1⅛
44	26	TranUn 1.44	13	23	39	38⅝	39 +	½
42⅞	18¾	Trans W Air	4	569	18½	15	18⅝—	¼
18¼	5⅝	TrnWF .16e	3	16	6⅛	5¾	6 —	⅜
17⅞	8⅛	Transam .50	6	x440	8½	8⅛	8¼	
23¾	18⅛	Trainc 1.65e		x82	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
15	6	Transcn .43	6	26	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	9	292	32½	31¾	31⅞—	
59¾	36⅜	Travelr pf 2		13	37⅝	37⅛	37½—	⅛
46	18⅝	TRE 1.14t	8	29	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
34⅛	21	TriCon 2.85e		41	24	23⅛	24 +	1⅛
36¾	31⅛	TriCn pf2.50		4	32	31⅞	31⅞—	½
37	27⅛	TriSM 2.92e	8	4	24¾	24¼	24⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Trianlnd .90	5	10	10⅛	10½	10⅝+	⅜
21	10	TrianPfc .40	2	17	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅞	16	Trinity .60	8	4	21⅝	21⅛	20⅝+	⅛
37⅞	16	Tropicana	17	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	½
34⅞	17½	TRW In 1.28	6	77	18⅝	17¼	18⅛—	
82½	51	TRW pf4.50		4	52	52	52—	½
89⅞	55	TRW pf4.40		252	56½	56	56	
19⅜	10⅝	TucsonG .84	6	30	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅝	5	TwenCe .05e	6	79	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
28¼	16⅝	TylerCp .60	4	x26	13⅞	12¾	13⅛+	⅜
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34⅛	15⅝	UAL Inc	10	89	18⅝	18¼	18½—	¼
33½	16	UAL pf.40		4	18¼	18½	18⅜—	⅛
22¼	14⅜	UARCO 1.40	6	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
19⅝	12	UGI Cp 1.32	6	10	10⅜	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
21⅝	9⅜	UMC Ind .96	5	29	10⅝	9¾	10⅝+	½
11¼	7½	Unarco .50b	4	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
60¼	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	16	48	56½	55¼	56 —	1
57¾	29¾	UnCarb 2.30	6	508	31⅝	31⅛	31¾+	⅛
43⅞	16¾	UnCom 1.33	4	163	15	14⅞	15 +	⅜
12⅞	4⅞	Union Corp	10	27	7	6½	6¾	
18⅝	13½	Un Elec 1.08	8	164	13⅞	10½	10⅝	
106	93	UnEl 7.pf 8		2	94	93	93 —	1
62½	53⅝	Un El pf4.50		z20	55	53⅝	55 +	⅛
27⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	3	93	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
57½	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	10	217	49¾	43	49⅞+	1½
63⅝	48⅛	UOCa pf2.50		42	64	62½	64 +	1½
87½	57½	UPacCp 2.40	16	169	85½	84½	85⅞+	1½
19½	9½	UnPac pf.47		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40	19	Unionam .84	7	60	19⅞	19½	19 —	½
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	279	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
108⅛	85	Uniryal pf 8		z100	87	85½	85½+	1
45¼	23¾	Unit Air 1.80	5	33	24¾	24	24¼+	¼
12⅞	6	Unit Brands	6	77	8	8	8	
15½	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		8	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
10	7¼	UnitCp .73e		38	8⅞	8⅝	8½+	⅛
15	5⅛	UnitFin Cal	4	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
31	17	UnitGas .92	6	15	17¼	16¾	17¼+	¼
34⅛	25⅝	U Illum 2.32	7	49	25¾	25	25⅛—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	UnitInd .34	4	2	5⅛	5	5	
6⅛	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
32⅞	5	UnitInn .10	4	31	5¼	5	5⅛	
28⅞	13½	UJerBk 1.04	6	90	13⅞	13	13½—	¼
24⅝	16⅝	UnMM 1.30	4	32	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
20½	6	Un Nuclr		71	12⅞	12⅝	12¼	
3¼	1½	UnitPk Min		16	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
27⅞	12⅛	UnRafg .32a	5	19	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛+	1½
44¾	33⅝	USFidG 2.40	9	6	35⅝	35¼	35½+	⅛
39¾	18½	USFor 6.05e		28	21	20½	20⅞	
24⅞	11⅝	US Frst 1.40	6	140	12⅞	12	12¼+	⅛
27¾	17	USGyps 1.60	5	164	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30¼	21¼	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	½
25¼	3½	USHome .16	2	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
21⅞	7¼	US Ind .65	3	213	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	13	15	17¼	17	17 —	½
16⅛	9⅛	US Rlty 1.36	10	162	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
23¼	10	US Shoe .95	5	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
37½	26¾	USSteel 1.60	7	596	37	36⅜	37 +	½
20	11⅞	USTobac .76	9	7	13½	13	13¼+	½
23⅛	15	UniTel 1.04	10	62	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅞	1⅞	UniTel wt		33	2⅛	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
15⅞	6	Unitrode Cp	9	6	8¼	7⅛	7⅞—	⅛
35	23⅞	UnLeaf 1.76	6	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
25½	12½	UnivOil .25e	9	45	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
104¾	69	Upjohn .88	28	706	64	59½	63 —	6
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		97	11⅞	11⅛	11¼+	¼
39⅞	21¾	USLIFE .38	14	59	29¾	29⅛	29¾	
14⅞	10⅝	USLInc .93e		19	10⅞	10½	10½—	½
23¾	14½	USM stp .60	4	11	16¼	16¼	16¼—	½
33⅝	24⅝	USM pf2.10		3	25½	25½	25½	
20	16¼	USM pf1.50		z30	16¼	16¼	16¼	
57	37⅞	UtahInt .52	26	x722	50½	45⅞	48 —	2⅛
38½	30½	UtahPL 2.32	8	28	33½	33	33¼+	⅛
37⅞	23	UV Ind 1a	4	9	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
29	20¼	UV In pf1.26		2	23¼	23	23¼—	⅛
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19½	9⅝	Varian .10e	11	23	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
20¼	6⅞	VCA Cp .44	5	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅜
34⅞	21¼	Veedr 1.72a	6	6	24⅞	24⅝	24½	
15	5¼	VendoCo .40	6	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
17	7	Venice .20	4	5	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15¾	12½	VestSe 1.14e		67	13¼	13¼	13⅛	
35⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	37	34	31	30¼	30⅛—	⅜
34¼	15⅝	VF Corp .64	8	58	17¼	16¾	16¾—	¼
20	4⅝	Viacom Int	7	65	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
18¾	6¼	VictCmp .50	6	79	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅜
23⅞	13½	VaEPw 1.18	6	377	14	13⅞	13⅞	
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z20	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
104⅞	95	VE 72 pf7.72		z90	95½	95½	95½	
100	86¼	VaEP pf7.20		z150	87	87	87	
73½	61¼	VaE&P pf 5		z160	61	60	61 —	¼
19½	3	Vornado .57t	5	85	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
22½	11½	VSI Corp .52	4	17	11¾	11½	11¾—	¼
29⅝	26½	VulMar 1.40	6	4	25½	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	4	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
		W						
44⅝	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	⅛
96¾	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	69	69	69 +	¼
33⅞	15⅝	WacRl 2.38e	6	37	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
32¼	12⅞	algreen 1	6	17	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛W
57½	49⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	13	10	51	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
18⅝	8⅞	WallMu .60a	3	37	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
32	20½	WalM pf7.70		7	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
34⅞	12½	WalMar .05e	15	59	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
33½	12	Wang Labs	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	16½—	
12	3⅞	Ward Foods		62	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20½	8⅞	Warnaco .60	3	30	9⅝	9½	9½	
16	8	WrnerCo .50	5	7	8⅛	8½	8½—	¼
39⅛	9	WrnCom .40	4	228	10⅛	9⅝	10 +	½
132⅞	47	WrnC pf4.25		1	46	46	46 —	1¼
78	18¼	WrnC pf .25		13	19½	19½	19½	
54⅞	33⅛	WarnL .72a	19	238	35	33⅞	33¾—	1½
43⅞	22	Warn S 1.20	10	8	33½	33⅛	33⅞+	⅛
27⅝	20	WashGs 1.88	6	16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
19¾	13⅝	WashSll .8n	4	17	14⅛	13½	14⅛+	⅜
27¾	17¾	WasWP 1.44	9	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12½	Waste Mgnt	17	40	14¼	14½	14½—	⅝
41¾	14½	WalknJ .05e	10	12	15¾	14⅞	15⅞	
11¾	5	WayGos .60	5	14	5⅛	5	5	
23½	16	WayG pf1.60		2	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Wean Un-r		6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11⅞	7¼	WeanUnit pf		4	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
11⅛	5¼	Weatfrd .40	3	32	5½	5	5¼—	⅜
8¼	2¾	Webb Del E	3	102	3½	3⅜	3½	
17⅛	6	WellMcL .54	4	68	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝+	1
21¾	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	9	2	15¼	15	15¼+	½
2⅛	⅞	Welbilt Corp		9	1	1	1 —	⅛
29½	19¾	WellFgo .96	9	x29	21⅞	21¼	21⅞+	⅜
25⅞	15⅛	WllFM 2.11e	7	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
21⅛	7⅛	WellRG .68a	3	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
18¼	10¼	WescoF .40a	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
30⅞	19	WPtPep 2a	5	17	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
14⅛	6½	WnAirL .25e	6	x7	9	8⅜	9 +	¼
37⅞	23¼	WnBnc 1.40	7	36	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	77	7¼	6⅞	7⅛ +	1¼
13	11⅛	WnPub .60	5	59	12¼	11¾	12⅛+	1¼
49⅛	10	WUnion 1.40	7	464	13⅞	12¾	13¼+	¼
99	37⅜	WnUn pf4.60		7	42¼	42¼	42¼	
110¼	42½	WnUn pf4.90		6	47½	46½	46¾+	½
47⅜	24¼	WestgEl .97	11	1352	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞+	1½
40⅞	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	7	26	31	30⅜	31 —	⅛
31⅝	15⅞	Weybrg 1.28	5	7	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
40¼	34⅞	Weyerhr .80	15	200	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜+	⅜
23¼	9⅜	WhelFry .40	10	44	12	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
21⅝	10¼	WheelPitt St	5	6	13¼	12½	12⅞—	⅜
64⅜	54	WhelPit pf 6		z20	56	56	56 +	1
53½	43	WhelPit pf 5		z20	47	47	47 +	1¾
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	11	47	26¼	25⅝	26½+	1¼
21⅞	8⅝	WhitCon .60	3	58	9⅝	9	9⅝	
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		1	36½	36½	36½	
16	8⅛	White Motor	5	25	8¾	8½	8¾	
7⅞	2	Whittaker	33	209	2⅛	2	2	
28⅞	10¾	WickesCrp 1	4	221	11⅞	10¾	11⅛	
8	5⅝	WiebtSt .25b	5	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
47½	17⅞	WillRoss .48	16	40	28½	27½	27¾—	1⅛
74	39	Williams Co	16	15	69⅝	69¼	69¼—	⅛
54⅛	19	Wms Co wt		32	49⅞	48½	48⅝—	1⅛
41⅞	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	17	16	37	36½	36¾—	⅛
48¾	35¼	WinnDix B		2	44½	44½	44½+	¼
27½	3	Winnebago	17	336	3⅛	2⅞	3	
25¼	21	WisEl P 1.72	9	20	24⅞	23¾	24⅛+	½
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z10	96	96	96 —	1
18	14⅛	WiscPS 1.24	7	19	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
24¼	14⅜	Witco 1.04	5	26	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
7⅞	2½	WolvW .05p	6	33	2⅝	2½	2½	
19⅞	7⅞	Wometco .50	6	52	8⅝	8	8⅛	
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	4	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
31⅞	15¾	Wolwth 1.20	5	197	16¾	15⅞	16¾+	⅞
47½	28⅞	Wolw pf2.20		15	28⅛	27¾	27¾—	⅜
7⅞	3½	World Arwy	5	57	4	3⅞	4	
68½	52	Wrigly 2.40a	10	6	52⅞	52½	52½—	¼
17½	6⅞	Wurlitzr .80	11	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
11¾	2½	Wyly Corp		120	3	2¾	2¾	
		X						
170	115	XeroxCp 1	31	329	120	114¾	116¼—	4
28½	14½	Xtra 1.57t	4	25	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	½
		Y						
14⅞	9¼	YngStDr .60	8	12	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅜
		Z						
43½	13⅛	ZaleCorp .72	6	38	14½	14¼	14½	
37¼	19⅛	Zapata .10e	7	29	29⅛	28⅞	29	
29¾	4½	Zayre Corp	2	68	5	4¾	4⅞	
56	23	ZenithR 1.52	7	227	23¾	23	23⅜+	⅝
20⅞	8¼	Zurn Ind .28	8	30	9	9	9	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

GM Delays Project to Install Wankel Engine in Some Cars

(Continued From Page 7)

Wankels as comparable to a six-cylinder or small eight-cylinder present-day engine, rather than a four-cylinder engine such as is used in GM's Vega and in most subcompact "economy" cars.

The most popular foreign-built Wankel car on the market—the Japanese-made Mazda—has been criticized by some for poor gasoline mileage. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency, for example, reported Wankel Mazdas got only about 11 miles per gallon in its tests. Officials of Mazda Motors of America Inc., which distributes the car in the United States, hotly contest such figures and contend their customers regularly get 15 to 20 mpg. Still, that is less than some conventional-engine cars of the same size, though Mazda officials say their car is much more powerful.

Outlook Seemed Good

Though opposed by some—Henry Ford 2d, Ford Motor's chairman said it is "no good"—the fact that the engine was being embraced by GM, the world's number-one auto maker, seemed to assure it a place in many future cars. Ford Motor (despite Mr. Ford's view), American Motors and several overseas auto makers have taken out licenses to investigate, develop or possibly produce versions of the engine.

GM has already poured millions of dollars into licensing fees, engineering and testing work, and initial production machinery commitments for its project. The company had planned to gradually start up a new Wankel-engine manufacturing line in late March or early April, building up to volume output in time for fall introduction. Enthusiastic GM sales executives even raised a few months ago their projection for GM's 1975-model, rotary-engine car sales to close to 200,000 units from an initial 100,000 or so.

The GM spokesman said the company has not canceled its machinery orders, though he said startup and volume now depend on the setting of a new introduction schedule. In fact, GM issued a statement saying it will make its regularly scheduled fourth installment of about $10 million due Dec. 26 on its license agreement for the engine. GM negotiated the five-year, $50-million agreement in late 1970 with rights holders Curtiss-Wright Corp., Audi-NSU and Wankel GmbH of West Germany.

U.K. Studies Speedup on North Sea Oil

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The British government and major oil companies, spurred by sharp price increases for Middle East oil, are urgently studying ways of speeding the arrival of oil from the North Sea.

But a government spokesman said today the harsh climate of the stormy sea severely limits any acceleration of plans to bring significant amounts of oil ashore by 1975.

The first commercial oil reaching Britain from the North Sea is not expected to be landed until late next year. The four largest fields so far discovered are scheduled to start commercial operations by 1975 or early 1976.

The estimate of all British North Sea production was recently raised from 500 million barrels a year to 730 million barrels with the discovery of vast new reserves at the Brent field 110 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 24, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Westgh El	135,200	25⅞	+1½
Goodyear	134,500	13½	—¼
Airco Inc	118,500	13⅝	—2⅝
Bang Punt	109,500	4⅝	+ ⅛
Chrysler	92,000	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	81,100	47	
Curtiss Wrt	80,400	11⅝	—1⅛
Ford Mot	76,800	39⅞	— ⅞
Colg Palm	73,100	22	—2¼
Utah Int	72,200	48	—2⅛
McDonald	71,500	52⅞	—3⅜
Upjohn Co	70,400	63	—6
Gulf Oil	70,200	20½	+ ⅛
StdOil Cal	59,800	31½	+ ⅛
US Steel	59,600	37	+ ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.54	18.68
Advances	668	568
Declines	739	920
Unchanged	394	366
Total issues	1801	1854
New 1973 highs	9	5
New 1973 lows	159	185

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Marinduq B	43,400	4	
Syntex	29,200	112	—¾
Asamera O	27,900	14	+1⅛
McCull Oil	25,500	4½	+ ½
Champ Ho	23,000	3⅛	
Equity Nat	22,800	1⅝	+ ½
CutterLab A	22,600	18¾	
Leisur Tec	19,600	3⅞	— ⅛
LoewsTh wt	19,200	4⅞	+ ⅛
Houst Oil M	17,800	59½	+3⅞

Approx total stock sales 2,200,000
Stock sales year ago Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
86.00	84.20	85.22	—0.26

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	814.88	820.73	805.73	814.81—	3.92
20 Trn	177.73	181.41	176.38	180.63+	3.17
15 Utl	87.33	88.00	86.53	87.42+	0.03
65 Stk	257.99	260.75	255.38	259.10+	0.47

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial ..	104.79	102.47	103.81	—0.78
20 Railroads ..	42.51	41.28	42.31	+0.88
55 Utilities ...	46.25	45.25	45.83	—0.18
500 Stocks	93.77	91.68	92.90	—0.64

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.39	49.07	49.37	— 0.31
Industrials	53.65	53.30	53.65	— 0.41
Transportation	34.88	34.34	34.88	+ 0.51
Utility	33.75	33.61	33.74	— 0.14
Finance	62.10	61.69	62.10	— 0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 21	311,674	506,342	4,468
Dec. 20	281,470	477,228	5,387
Dec. 19	339,248	502,386	6,470
Dec. 18	324,046	446,226	7,635
Dec. 17	301,648	397,283	6,444
Dec. 14	320,263	407,939	14,308

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—9

Bayuk Cig
Cities Svc
Homestke
Kennecott
Lukens Stl
MoPrt Cem
Norfk West
NoNatGas
Shell Oil

NEW LOWS—159

Adams Drg
AJ Indust
Allen Grp
Allied Main
Allrgt Auto
Am Baker
AmCan pf
A Cenr Mtg
AMP Inc
Amrep Corp
ARA Svc
Arctic Ent
Arkans Best
Armst Rub
Avco Corp
Avon Prod
Bard CR
Bearings
Bliss Laug
Brist Mycr
BdwyHa pf
Bklyn UGas
Buff Forge
Carrier Cp
Cenill Lt
CenIllLt pf
ChaseFd Bn
Chem NY
Chesebrgh
ChockFON
Chromal pf
CLC Am
CNA Larwn
Coca Cola
Coldwl Bnkr
Colg Palm
Colum Gas
Conrac Cp
Con Foods
ContAirLin
Crouse Hind
Curtiss Wrt
Dana Corp
Dayco pfA
Dean Witter
Dennis Mfg
DeSoto Inc
DetE 9.32pf
DetE 7.45pf
Diebold In
Dillingham
Divers Mtge
DrPepper
Dreyfus Cp
Duke 7.80pf
Dun Bradst
Eastn Util
EDS
ElPaso NG
EMI Ltd
Ethyl Corp
EthylCp pf
Extendcar
FidUn Bncp
Filtrol
Fleetw Ent
ForeMcK pf
FtDearbn S
Gamb 1.75pf
Gen Cigar
Genesco Inc
Gray Drug
Hall Frank
Hall Print
Hattera Sec
Haw Elec
Honeywell
Horizon Cp
Inmont Cp
Insilco pfA
IBM
IntT&T pfN
Japan Fnd
Johnsn John
Jorgensen
KC Sound
Katyind pfB
Knight Nws
Kraftco Cp
Levi Straus
Libfy Loan
LongILt pfl
Loral Corp
Marcor pfA
Maryld Cup
Mattel Inc
McGrHill pf
Meredith Cp
MinnMM
Mirro Alum
Mohw Rub
Monroe Eq
Nat Distil
Nat Gypsm
Nat Presto
NatSemi wi
NiMo 7.72pf
NLT Corp
Nthgate Ex
Norton Sim
Occi 2.16pf
Oneida Ltd
PaPL 8.00pf
PaPL 4.40pf
Pickwck Int
Plessey Ltd
PSEG 9.62pf
Quaker Oat
Reich Chem
Revco DS
Rexnord Inc
RobrtsnH
Ronson
Scherg Plgh
Scovill Mfg
Scovil 2.50pf
Searle GD
Sears Roeb
Shellr 1.40pf
Skaggs Co
Sony Corp
SoeastP Svc
SwstFind pf
Springs Mill
Squibb Corp
StuWor pfB
Sunbeam
Texfi Ind
Thom Ind
Todd Shipyd
Tonka Corp
Toots Roll
Triang Pac
Unionam
Unit Gas
Unit Illum
UnJersy Bk
Upjohn Co
VaEIP 5pf
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WallMurr pf
WarnC pfB
Wash Steel
WaynGos pf
Wickes Cp
Winnebago
Woolwth pf
Xerox Cp

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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 22, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.46	4.55
Advisrs	4.18	4.57
Aetna F	7.10	7.76
Aetna Shr	13.23	4.46
Afuture F	8.03	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.50	.55
Allstate	10.33	11.11
Alpha	10.64	11.63
Amcap	4.17	4.56
Am Birth	9.65	10.50
Am Diver	unavail	
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.36	6.95
Incme	7.95	8.69
Invest	7.32	8.00
Specl	6.73	7.36
Stock	6.71	7.33
Am Grth	unavail	
Am Insin	unavail	
Am Invs	4.92	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.77	8.49
AmN Gth	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.47	3.80
Grwth	6.74	7.39
Incme	6.95	7.62
Fd Inv	6.67	7.31
Vent	7.31	8.01
Wash N	10.54	11.55
Astron	3.33	
Audax Fd	5.91	6.47
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.24	4.61
Fnd B	6.74	7.33
Stock	5.18	5.66
Scien	3.92	4.26
BLC Grth	9.71	10.61
Babson	unavail	
Bayrk Fd	6.26	6.84
Bayrk Gr	5.96	6.51
Beacn Hil	7.44	N.L.
Beacn In	9.40	N.L.
Berk Gth	unavail	
Bondstk	4.25	4.64
Bost Fdn	8.73	9.54
Brwn Fd	2.83	3.09
Burnh Fd	9.57	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.41	12.50
Candn	20.45	22.40
Divid	3.14	3.45
NatW S	9.05	9.91
NY Vnt	9.85	10.79
CG Fund	8.76	9.47
Cap Trin	9.59	10.48
Cntry Sh	13.10	14.32
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.64	0.54
Bond	8.80	9.62
Com St	1.22	1.33
Eq Grt	7.09	7.75
Eq Pro	2.83	3.09
Fd Am	7125	7.92
Grwth	4.43	4.84
Incom	6.57	7.18
Specl	1.70	1.86
Vent	7.58	8.28
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.18	7.85
Frt Cap	4.49	4.91
Shrhld	6.93	7.57
Specl	5.92	6.47
Chemicl	9.15	10.00
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.52	4.94
Man Fd	3.29	3.60
Schust	7.05	7.71
Schu Sp	6.83	7.46
TMR A	7.07	7.73
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.94	9.77
Equty	2.77	3.03
Fund	9.78	10.79
Grwth	5.30	5.79
Incom	9.32	10.19
Cwlth AB	1.04	1.13
Cwlth C	1.36	1.47
Comp Gr	5.93	6.48
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	8.19	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.87	10.37
Constel G	4.96	5.42
Cont Mut	7104	N.L.
Ctry Cap	unavail	
Crn WDiv	5.21	5.69
Crn WDal	5.40	5.90
Dallas Fd	3.02	
Davge Fd	unavail	
deVegh	55.77	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.06	9.90
Delta	4.53	4.95
Dir Cap	3.96	4.34
Dodg Cox	14.00	N.L.
Drexel	8.65	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.06	11.02
Levge	13.77	15.09
Spl Inc	7.11	7.79
Third C	9.44	10.35
E&E Fd	2.98	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.80	7.45
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.14	9.99
Grwth	10.81	11.81
Incom	5.97	6.52
Specl	6.82	7.45
Stock	11.21	12.25
EDIE Spl	17.09	N.L.
Egret Gr	11.08	12.04
Elfun Tr	unavail	
Emer Sec	2.85	3.11
Energy	11.24	N.L.
Fairfld	7.65	8.36
Farm Bu	8.06	N.L.
Fed Reg	6.80	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.90	9.73
Capit	10.06	10.99
Contfd	8.62	
Conv	6.78	
Dstny	5.92	
Essex	7.72	
Evrst	10.78	11.78
Fidel	13.91	15.20
Purtn	9.01	9.85
Salem	3.37	3.68
Trend	20.03	21.89
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	unavail	
Indust	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Vent	unavail	
FstFd Va	9.80	10.71
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.67	5.12
Grwth	6.78	7.43
Incom	7.64	8.37
Stock	7.20	7.89
Fst Mutl	7.55	N.L.
Flem Brg	7.92	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	unavail	
100 Fd	unavail	
101 Fd	unavail	
Twef F	unavail	
Fnd Gth	3.92	4.28
Founders Group:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Mutal	unavail	
Specl	unavail	
Foursq	8.36	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.58	7.21
Grwth	6.31	6.92
Utils	4.07	4.46
Incom	1.74	1.91
US Gov	9.85	0.79
Equit	3.73	4.09
Frkln Lfe	unavail	
FdF Dep	7.78	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	unavail	
Impac	unavail	
Ind Trd	unavail	
Pilot	unavail	
Gatewy	5.46	5.90
GE S & S	unavail	
Gen Sec	unavail	
GrthFd A	3.94	4.30
Grth Ind	17.42	N.L.
Guard M	21.14	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
H&C Fd	8.84	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.81	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.89	7.53
Hedge	5.81	
Heritge	unavail	
Hor Man	unavail	
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.07	4.45
Incom	4.01	4.38
Trus sh	13.74	15.02
Trus un	3.71	
Imp Cap	unavail	
Imp Gth	unavail	
IncF Am	11.96	13.07
Industry	unavail	
INTGN	unavail	
Int Invst	13.47	14.70
Inver Gth	7.62	N.L.
ICA	11.55	12.63
Inv Guld	6.33	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.21	
Inves Bos	9.94	10.86
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.86	7.52
Capit G	2.50	2.74
Capit S	5.09	5.58
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	5.82	
IDS ndi	5.10	5.56
Mutl	8.76	9.52
Prog	354	3.84
Stock	1744	1896
Select	926	996
Var Py	710	7.72
Inv Rsch	4.63	5.06
Istel	21.02	21.67
Ivy	6.56	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.65	9.40
Janus F	unavail	
J Hanck	6.76	7.35
J Hanc Si	7.38	8.02
Johnstn	21.68	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.06	4.45
Cus B1	18.59	19.45
Cus B2	19.29	21.12
Cus B4	7.79	8.54
Cus K1	6.77	7.42
Cus K2	5.26	5.76
Cus S1	19.20	21.04
Cus S2	9.53	10.45
Cus S3	6.90	7.56
Cus S4	3.52	3.85
Polar	3.22	3.52
Knickb	5.60	6.14
Knick Gl	6.44	7.05
Land Gth	6.55	7.15
LD Edle	13.47	14.41
Lenox Fd	4.67	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.07	15.44
Lex Gr	5.05	5.52
Lex Rh	12.45	13.61
Life Ins	7.44	8.14
Linc Ntl	5.98	6.52
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	11.96	N.L.
Mut	13.60	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.19	6.70
A Bus	2.75	2.98
Bnd Db	9.22	10.08
Luth Bro	9.45	10.33
Luth Inc	9.23	10.01
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.49	8.43
Indep	7.50	8.22
Mass	10.67	11.67
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.34	11.30
MIG	10.93	11.95
MID	12.56	13.73
MFD	11.78	12.89
MCD	12.82	14.01
Mates	1.53	N.L.
Mathers	8.77	N.L.
Mid Am	unavail	
MONY F	unavail	
MSB Fd	12.42	N.L.
Mur Bon	8.64	9.47
MIF Fd	7.32	7.91
MIF Gth	3.75	4.05
M OmaG	4.27	4.66
M Omahl	8.52	9.26
Mut Shrs	14.73	N.L.
Mut Trst	unavail	
NEA Mut	8.23	8.40
Natl Ind	9.06	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.54	8.24
Bond	4.63	5.06
Divid	3.26	3.56
Grwth	5.59	6.11
Pf Stk	5.74	6.27
Incom	4.36	4.77
Stock	6.16	6.73
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.22	17.63
Groth	9.27	10.08
Side	14.20	15.43
Neuw Cef	4.38	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.68	N.L.
New Per	13.54	14.80
New Wld	unavail	
Newton	12.02	13.14
Nich Strs	11.73	N.L.
Noreast	unavail	
Omega	7.39	8.01
One WmS	16.38	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.06	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.26	6.84
AIM	9.41	10.28
Time	5.82	6.36
OTC Sec	9.09	9.88
Param M	6.14	6.71
Paul Rvr	6.23	6.80
Pegas Fd	4.38	4.79
Penn Sq	6.56	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.92	N.L.
Phila	5.65	6.19
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.60	7.21
Mag C	2.93	3.21
Incom	8.38	9.16
Pine St	9.58	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.38	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.15	6.72
Fund	10.98	12.00
II	8.65	9.45
Plan Inv	8.96	9.79
Pilgrth	10.56	11.54
Grwth	11.19	N.L.
N Era	11.20	N.L.
N Horiz	7.68	N.L.
Pro Fund	unavail	
Provid	3.68	3.84
Prov Gth	7.85	8.84
Pru StP	unavail	
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.10	11.04
Equit	8.03	8.78
Georg	13.61	14.87
Grwth	9.47	10.35
Incom	8.00	8.74
Invest	8.80	9.40
Vista	8.86	9.69
Voyag	9.92	10.09
Revere	5.04	5.84
Rinfret	18.85	
Safec Eqt	7.44	8.08
Sagitars	2.06	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Specl	28.34	N.L.
Balan	14.49	N.L.
Com St	9.02	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.00	4.38
Ad Inc	3.27	3.59
Ad Ins	7.82	8.57
Comp C	4.34	4.76
Inc Bos	6.63	6.17
Lever	4.91	5.05
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.28	3.34
Invest	6.08	6.33
Ultra	5.76	6.38
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	6.89	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.04	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.80	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.19	11.08
Sentry F	10.50	10.50
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.31	3.60
Entrp	5.46	5.97
Flet Fd	3.99	4.06
Harbr	7.48	8.11
Legal	6.10	6.79
Pace	6.47	7.07
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.35	18.01
Incom	16.69	18.24
Invest	8.81	9.63
Sherm D	8.59	N.L.
Side Fd	6.42	7.04
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.09	6.44
Invest	9.09	10.04
Trust	7.09	7.75
Vent	6.51	7.11
SB Eqty	9.33	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.96	N.L.
SoGen Inf	unavail	
Sw Invs	6.47	6.59
Swln Gt	5.25	5.58
Saver Inv	10.07	11.03
Spectra F	3.46	3.79
S&P InD	5.61	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.21	4.60
Div Fd	4.59	5.03
Prog F	4.24	4.63
StFrm Gt	unavail	
S Frm In	unavail	
State St	39.05	40.08
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.04	N.L.
Asso F	1.37	N.L.
Invest	1.33	N.L.
Ocean	6.58	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	10.02	N.L.
Cap O	8.86	N.L.
Stock	10.02	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.55	6.08
Incom	7.80	8.55
Sumit	7.65	8.38
Tech	5.86	6.41
Survey F	8.64	9.50
Sync Gth	5.45	5.97
Temp Gt	unavail	
Trns Cap	7.45	8.18
Trav Eq	9.74	10.67
Tudr Hed	10.49	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.49	2.73
TwnC Inc	4.08	4.47
USAA Gt	8.00	N.L.
US GovSe	unavail	
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	4.32	4.73
Balan	7.29	7.97
ComSt	10.26	11.22
Unif Mut	unavail	
Unifund	6.33	6.92
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.07	11.10
Nat Inv	6.95	7.60
U Cap	7.42	8.11
Whitel	11.48	10.66
United Funds:		
Accm	6.27	6.87
Bond	7.72	8.54
Con Gr	8.74	9.58
Con Inc	8.92	9.75
Incom	11.66	12.52
Scien	6.08	6.66
Vang	5.01	5.24
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	4.67	5.10
Incom	3.95	4.32
Lev Grt	4.90	5.10
Spl Sit	2.50	2.74
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.62	7.15
Comm	6.67	7.29
Specl	6.04	6.60
Vandrbt	3.79	4.14
Vangd	1.10	1.20
Vang TN	unavail	
Var In P	3.27	3.55
Viking	4.92	N.L.
Wall St G	unavail	
Wash M	10.70	11.73
Weing Eq	10.36	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	18.95	20.74
Ivest	7.66	8.61
Morg	10.22	[illegible]
Trust	10.26	10.99
Wellsl	11.55	12.47
Welltn	9.95	10.88
West B	10.08	[illegible]
Windr	6.37	6.9
West Ind	2.59	2.83
Westr Grt	6.69	7.31
Wisc Fd	5.05	5.52
Ziegler	9.66	10.86

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 24, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.18
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.81
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.37
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF59.00
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.09
(w) Apollo(Tempus)Iss.pr.	SF90.86
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$80.78
(w) Aries Fund	$27.39
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.50
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$8.85
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$5.30
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.30
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.85
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF814.40
— (d) Conbar	SF851.00
— (d) Grobar	SF640.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF896.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtP Growth Fund	$5.39
— (w) BtP Japan Fund	$9.39
— (w) BtP Trust S.A.	$9.45
— (w) BtP Income Fund	$9.57
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$42.45
(w) Browninvest	$16.10
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$21.64
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.76
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.80
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.99
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest	SF976
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$106.65
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$668.40
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.25
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.22
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V.	$812.42
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF26.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF81.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF135.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF85.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF327.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.58
(w) D.G.C.	$48.44
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.85
(d) Delta Multifund	$8.64
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 3,251
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$2.12
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.50
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.00
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.36
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,017
(d) Eurunion	$41.48
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.88
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$20.30
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$18.38
(d) Fiducem	BF1,002
(d) Finance Union	$8.76
(w) First/Fund	$12.60
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$3.59
— (w) Int'l Min. Pett. Fd.	$9.20
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$28.90
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$63.46
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$60.85
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$16.85
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,128
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF98.12
(d) Fonditalia	$10.81
(d) Fund of Nations	$6.54
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$1.10
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.20
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$20.12
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$8.72
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$6.90
(w) Hammsmann Holdgs. NV	$4,288
(w) Hedged Investors	$10,373
(i) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$28.65
(d) ICOFUND	$10.10
(w) INGROW	$32.80
(d) Interfix	SF379.50
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.68
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,905
(w) Intermarket Fund	$106.72
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.81
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.37
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.98
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$10.03
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.41
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$43.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.87
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$62.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.19
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$18.32
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,694
(w) Keyfund	$7.43
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'F.	$14.74
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$10.01
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	$20.68
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	SF400.50
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF476.50
(w) Luxfund	$20.47
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$3.21
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$5.63
(w) N.A.M.F.	$80.25
(w) Nippon Fund	$25.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.01
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$1.35
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$13.55
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,031
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,597
(d) Rentinvest	LF881
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$6.76
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.64
— (d) Global Fund	$5.35
(w) Samural Portfolio	SF58.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$4.01
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.38
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.24
— (d) Share Realty	$14.13
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$5.82
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$8.46
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.48
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$8.77
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.05
— (d) I.T.F.	$8.03
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM83.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433.00*
— (r) Seanrawiss	SF1,167.00*
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$166.35
(w) Star Fund	$6.94
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$6.79
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF342.30
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF91.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF100.51
(r) Talens Global Fund	$12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$21.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$29.72
(w) Tokyo Valor	$11.77
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.51
TYNDALL GROUP:	
‡ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.32
‡ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.55
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF40.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF65.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF88.50
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF137.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF99.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF75.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF77.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF448.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF312.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.80
— (d) Europafonds	DM30.25
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.70
— (d) Unirenta	[illegible]
— (d) Unispecial I	[illegible]
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	[illegible]
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	[illegible]
(w) Western Growth Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,226.38
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,418.48
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Worldwide Securities	[illegible]
(w) Worldwide Special	[illegible]

DM — Deutsche Mark; [illegible] dend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	8⅞	AAR Cp .05e	6	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
	4½	AAV Cos .20	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	6	AbrdMf .42r	3	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	7¼	Aberden Pet	54	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	1¼	Acme Haml	175	14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
	⅝	Acme Prec	4	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
	3	Action Ind	3	27	3⅛	3	3	
	1⅞	Adam Russl	5	20	2	2	2	
	1	ADM Indust		14	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛

Money Managers Wary on Market Outlook

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ). —Although some money managers are more sanguine about the stock market's outlook, wariness remains their watchword.

"Our attitude has to be that many securities are attractive for the long term, but we still are uncertain whether their prices have finally bottomed out," says Howard E. Hallengren, vice-president and investment division manager at First National Bank of Chicago, which supervises about $7.5 billion. He looks for "continuing periods of extreme swings in the market for a while" and thinks chances are slim that a sustained rally will develop over the next six months.

What fuels his caution is that the economy is just about to go into a slowdown, "and we're without the full ability to control when we can come out of it." The energy shortage can not be controlled in the short term, he contends. And stimulative fiscal and monetary policies would help little, he adds, because of the expected high inflation and tight supplies.

Mr. Hallengren notes too that, unlike the 1969-70 recession, in this slowdown big U.S. companies with foreign operations will not be able to bolster sagging domestic profits with substantial foreign earnings. The reason is that this time the German, English and Japanese economies also appear headed for slowdowns.

Still, the bank "isn't at all bearish" about the economy. For the real gross national product, it is projecting a 0.1 percent decline in 1974's first quarter but a 2 percent rise for the full year, with the greatest weakness in consumer durables and residential construction.

It sees a drop of 8 percent in next year's pretax corporate profits, and expects short-term interest rates to decline to about 7 1/2 percent in the first half but no softening in long-term rates.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hallengren says, "we want to start building positions in some of the premier growth stocks" that have fallen sharply. "We continue to like some of the money-center bank issues and a number of utilities," he adds, "and we're stressing selectivity."

A "good rally is long overdue," in the view of Harold M. Edelstein, executive vice-president of Financial Programs Inc., which runs four funds with assets of $400 million. But he would regard it "as a strong rally in a bear market."

He cites three factors that could foster such a near-term upturn: The exoneration or departure from office of President Nixon, a reopening of the Arab oil taps and a decline in short-term interest rates.

But caution for the longer term is justified, he says, because "once the oil begins to flow again the realization will hit home that we'll have an energy shortage even with Arab oil." And the energy problem, he contends, "undoubtedly will accelerate" the economic slowdown. Instead of flat earnings next year, he suggests, they could slide 10 to 15 percent.

Looking ahead to 1975 and beyond, however, Mr. Edelstein sees the United States again becoming an exceptionally strong industrial nation. The energy crisis, he says, will spur the United States to become self-sufficient, which will attract investment funds from abroad and improve the nation's balance-of-payments position.

But even on the basis of lower 1974 earnings, he says "many stocks are awfully cheap." In his funds' portfolios, holdings of energy-related stocks such as oil drillers and refiners and uranium companies have been increased. Positions also have been built up in issues "we regard as extremely undervalued, such as steels."

Paul F. Fenton jr., president of Studley, Shupert & Co. of Boston, which manages $500 million, including four funds, is "quite positive" about the market's one-to-three-month outlook. His assessment is based mostly on the market's "oversold condition," in which many investors' stock holdings have been reduced to below normal.

But beyond next year's first quarter, he sees the market at a crossroads: It will either take a "very positive course" or face "catastrophe." A bright future would ensue, he says, if the public regains confidence in the government's ability to deal with the nation's problems. But he contends that currently "a political vacuum" exists in which problems cannot be solved.

However, he thinks the outcome will be positive and his portfolios "are pretty much fully invested." About 50 percent of their assets are in oil and gas or other energy-related stocks and they also have large positions in financial issues.

In the judgment of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., "stocks are in the last phase of a bear market of major extent and duration and a new long-term bull market should be in the making in 1974."

It thinks the market has been "over-reacting" to the crises in energy and government. And although it expects the Arab oil embargo to turn the 1974 slowdown into a recession, it states: "We don't believe that investors should view a forecast of recession with alarm."

Even before the recent sharp retreat, it says, the market "obviously had been anticipating an economic slowdown." It notes that two-thirds of the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange have been selling at less than 10 times earnings for the last 12 months. "Even if corporate earnings decline by 10 to 15 percent next year, stock evaluations are still at attractive relative levels," it maintains.

Although a decline in long-term interest rates may be delayed or prolonged, Merrill Lynch also says, "the result of a delay could be a quiet period of base-building in the stock market early next year, and we would regard such a period as a time for accumulating stocks."

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10½	1¾	NelsonL .53t		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Neonex .05	5	43	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Nestle LeM	7	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
65	25¾	NE Nuc .07e	23	5	46¼	46	46	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3	9-16	Rockw Nat		63	11-16	9-16	⅝	
8⅛	2¾	Roland Intl	4	39	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
13¼	2½	Rollins Intl	12	107	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
25	15	Rogers Corp	13	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9½	4½	TriStMtr .20	5	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
3¼	1 15-16	TubosM .22e	6	11	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	— 1-16
2½	4½	Turbodyne	25	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
29½	15½	Turnr C 1.20	4	10	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
13½	4	TwinFair In	3	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	9	33	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ¼

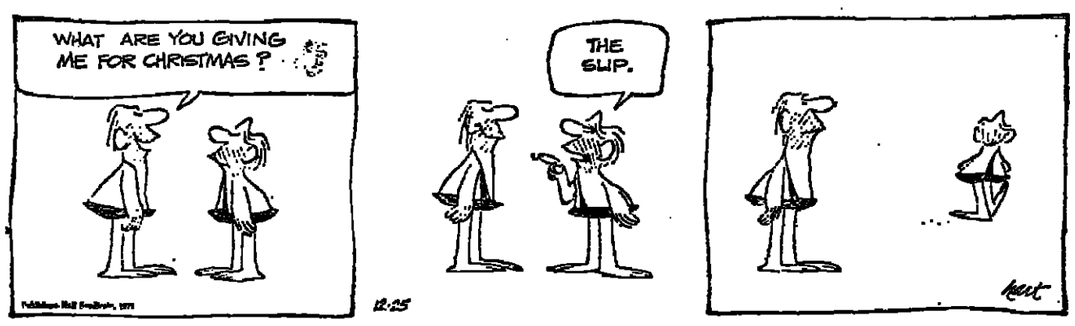
z—Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Inc. And S.A. and Ltd. and GmbH — you see the key ones every day in the advertising columns of the International Herald Tribune.
For this is the paper the significant Europeans read — and this is the audience significant corporate advertisers are talking to.

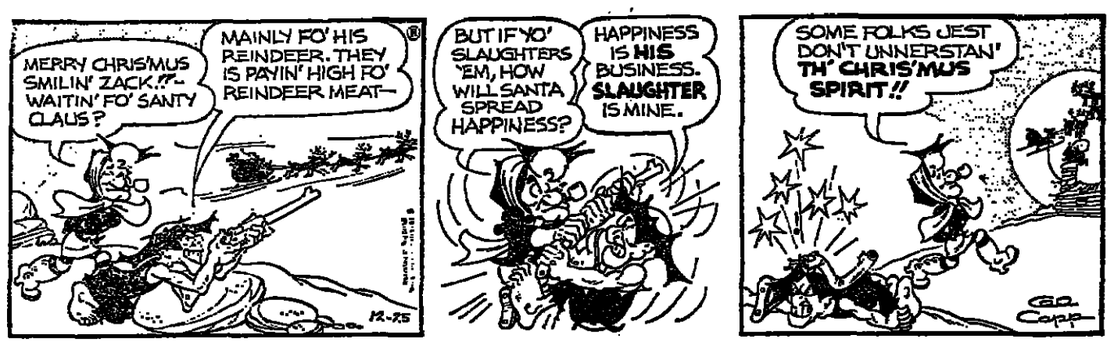
PEANUTS



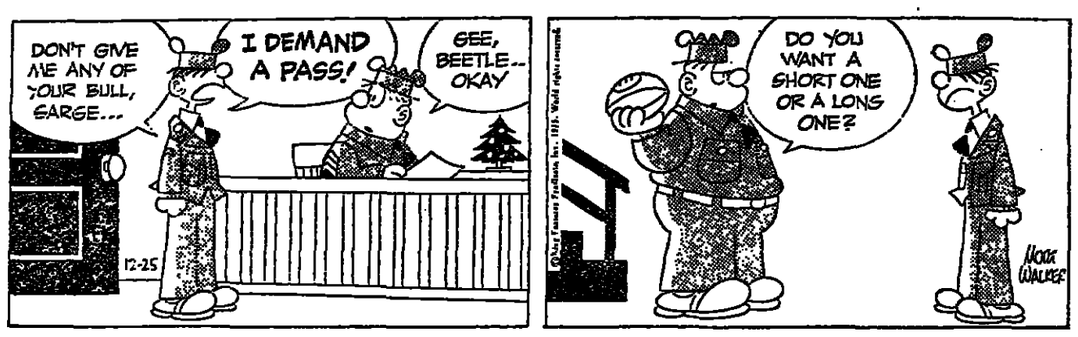
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



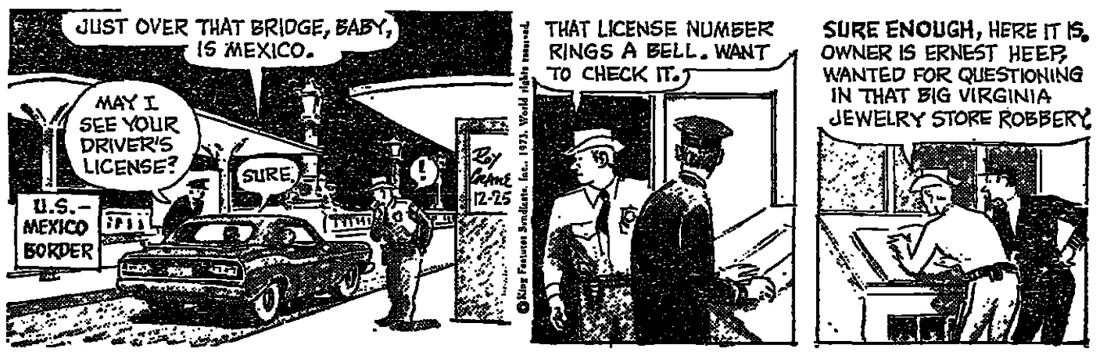
BEETLE BAILEY



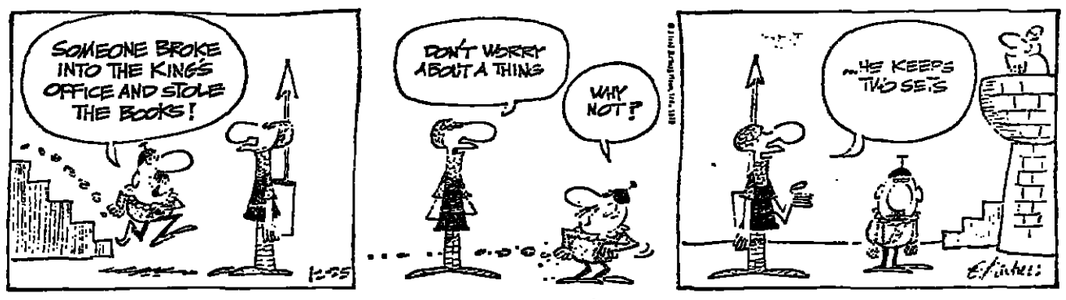
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

"Gambling three-no-trump" openings are often rejected by the cautious or neglected by the absent-minded.

The modern style is to use the three-no-trump bid with a solid minor suit and little or no side strength. However, West decided to use it with a couple of aces *in the other suits, in the diagrammed* deal, a usage popular in England. Since East had passed already, West had little fear of missing a slam.

Three no-trump would surely have succeeded, since North would have had no reason to lead a heart rather than a diamond. But North intervened with four diamonds, and South tried four hearts. He knew that North would continue to four spades or five diamonds with a heart misfit, since the strength of South's hearts was limited by his failure to open with a weak two-bid.

West's double indicated that he had defensive strength as well as a solid suit. East passed gloomily, and South had reached a contract that would usually succeed.

However, West found the winning defense. He led the spade, and after an agonized inspection of the dummy, followed with the club eight. The only hope seemed to be to find his partner with the club ten. East duly won the trick and returned a spade, allowing West to ruff and cash the diamond ace for down one.

NORTH
♠ K63
♡ KQ10
◇ KQ9865
♣ 6

WEST
♠ A
♡ 86
◇ A73
♣ AKQJ832

EAST (D)
♠ J974
♡ 932
◇ J2
♣ 10975

SOUTH
♠ Q10852
♡ AJ754
◇ 104
♣ 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

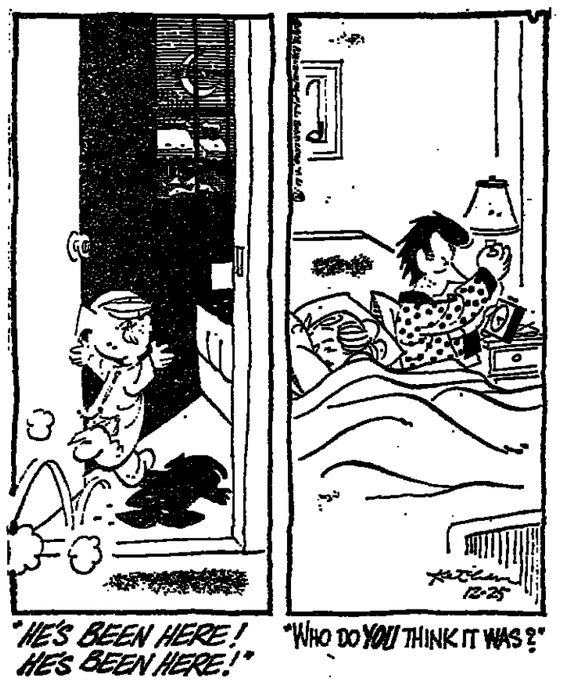
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	3 N.T.	4 ◇
Pass	4 ♡	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	B	E		M	A	N	Q	N		O	B	I	T
G	A	L	E		A	D	E	N	A		M	I	N	H
A	L	A	N		Q	U	I	E	S	C	E	N	C	E
R	E	C		G	U	L	L		A	L	L	D	A	Y
	S	K	I	P	I	T		F	L	O	E			
		L	A	O	S		P	R	I	N	T	O	U	T
G	L	I	M	S		S	I	Z	E		F	R	O	
R	I	G	A		L	A	K	M	E		O	F	I	T
I	S	H		D	E	V	I	L		M	A	S	S	E
N	I	I	T	R	O	G	E	N		B	A	K	E	
			A	L	P	S		C	R	I	S	T	O	
A	P	E	R	C	U	E	L	A	N		T	I	E	
Y	A	L	E		E	L	E	V	E	N		D	I	L	L
A	S	I	F		L	A	I	R	D		U	N	E	S
H	A	Z	Y		S	U	L	K	Y		O	G	R	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ON DRINK

By Kingsley Amis. Illustrated by Nicolas Bentley. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 109 pp. $4.95.

Reviewed by Stephen Brook

In this short guide to the world of drink—expanded by largely irrelevant illustrations and by a sprinkling of amiable quotations on the subject—Kingsley Amis presents a compendium of lore, most of it invented, much of it scurrilous and some of it useful. Writing with suitable gusto, he offers recipes, advice on such sundries as glasses and bottle openers, helpful hints on cheating your guests, the boozing man's diet and a fine discourse on the hangover. Dogma, in the form of Ten General Principles, takes the place of profundity and occasionally disguises ignorance.

In discussing other, more expert books on drink, Amis devises the category of "dipsography, the alcoholic equivalent of pornography." "On Drink" is excluded from this category: it will not titillate. Who would not be repelled by a recipe such as Queen Victoria's Tipple, which calls for filling a tumbler with red wine and Scotch? More promising sounds Evelyn Waugh's Noonday Reviver (gin and Guinness and ginger ale) or Serbian Tea (slivovitz and honey). There are recipes here both to inspire the jaded drinker and to confirm the teetotaler in his aberration.

Wine, as Amis concedes, is a more serious matter than spirits or cocktails, and here his bluff approach is less than adequate. There is an eloquent paragraph on how to do battle with the wine waiter, but every tippler knows this can be fatal. In discussing wine, Amis is better at prohibitions—avoid pretty bottles, don't assume old wine is good wine, and so on—than at more positive recommendations. But this lack of expertise evaporates when it comes to the book's climax, a chapter on the hangover.

Every serious (that is, heavy) drinker grapples constantly with this problem, usually to no avail. Amis makes a crucial distinction between the Physical Hangover—dehydration, nausea, headache and other resemblances to a dying rat—and the Metaphysical Hangover, symptomized by feelings of guilt, depression, anxiety and paranoia. The two require different treatments. For overcoming the Physical Hangover, Amis outlines a complete program, which subtly combines distraction (sex, shaving, bathing) and actual cure (sleeping, not eating and the invaluable hair of the dog). As Amis observes, if you're going to drink half the night, you must devote half the next day to recover. For the Metaphysical Hangover Amis suggests submersion in culture, and a concentrated dose of Solzhenitsyn and Silone should indeed restore one's feelings of self-worth.

The two-bottle-a-day man will have little to learn from "On Drink," and he who drinks no more than a glass of sherry a year will not be led to debauchery. (The male pronouns reflect Amis's conviction that women should handle the cooking and leave to men the more exacting task of fixing the drinks.) But the light drinker with higher aspirations, if he reads with a skeptical eye and a reasonably strong stomach, will find inspiration. Wine-journal pomposity is absent, for Amis is constantly demonstrating his belief that "life and drink are connected in a profoundly human, personal, intimate way."

Stephen Brook is a staff member of the Atlantic Monthly.

© The New York Times

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Last Week
	FICTION	
1	Burr, Vidal	1
2	The Honorary Consul, Greene	2
3	The Hollow Hills, Stewart	3
4	Theophilus North, Wilder	4
5	Come Nineveh, Come Tyre, Drury	5
6	The First Deadly Sin, Sanders	6
7	The Salamander, West	7
8	The Billion Dollar Sure Thing, Erdman	8
9	Postern of Fate, Christie	9
10	Beulah Land, Coleman	10
	GENERAL	
1	Alistair Cooke's America, Cooke	1
2	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2
3	How to Be Your Own Best Friend, Newman & Bertowitz with Owen	3
4	Portrait of a Marriage, Nicolson	4
5	Upstairs at the White House, West with Kotz	5
6	Penitimento, Hellman	6
7	Cosell, Cosell	7
8	In One Era and Out the Other, Levenson	8
9	The Onion Field, Wambaugh	9
10	Real Lace, Birmingham	10

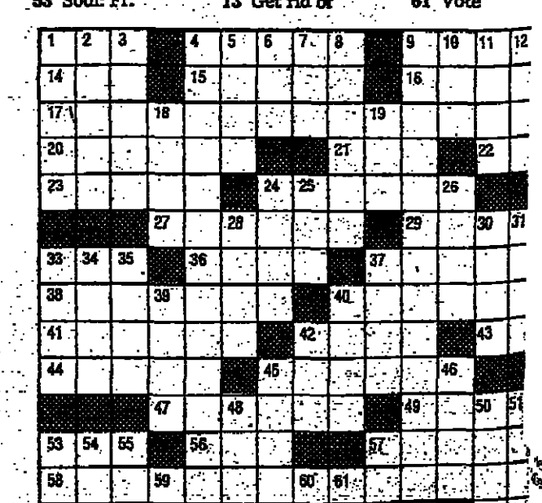
CROSSWORD — By Will

ACROSS

1 Time
4 Ecstasy
9 Judo's black and brown
14 Our: Fr.
15 Charge
16 Heep
17 Swimmer's forte
20 Market places
21 Country-road feature
22 Man's nickname
23 Scrap
24 Ethan et al.
27 Enter quietly
29 One who appraises
33 Headwear
36 U.S. mediation agency
37 Land mass
38 Endlessly
40 Ennobles
41 Get ready to box
42 Quarry
43 Vain one
44 French soldier
45 After dinner drink orders
47 Those to do unto
49 Practical
53 Soul: Fr.
56 —— Aviv
57 Specialized levy
58 Gourmet sea food
62 Of an arm bone
63 Della
64 —— Paulo
65 Cards and Reds, e.g.
66 Time spans
67 Burdened one

DOWN

1 De haut —— (from top to bottom)
2 Golfer's milieu at times
3 John Jacob or Mary
4 Certain plates
5 Decoy
6 Men on foot: Abbr.
7 Mineo
8 "Nat Turner" author
9 Flowering shrubs
10 Goof
11 Elsa, for one
12 Gate receipts
13 Get rid of
18 Trap in a w
19 —— up (rec
24 Christmas-o Boston
25 Kid
26 Gown
28 —— gin
30 Spat
31 Word with p or morph
32 Grate
33 Bridge maneuver
34 —— Domin
35 —— mutuel
37 Echoed
39 —— conten
40 Receptacles
42 Average
45 Place for ba
46 British mon Abbr.
48 Pronoun
50 "—— far, f better thing
51 Actor Ferni
52 Men of Mos
53 Border
54 Slipper
55 Volcano
57 Great powe
59 Beret
60 Shelter
61 Vote



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

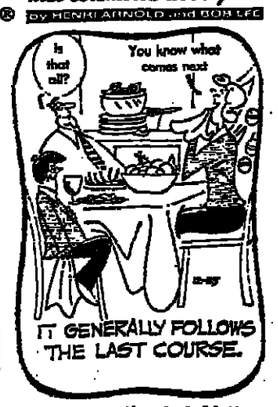
WIHSS

RADOH

AVEGAS

DINIOE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SNOWY GRIEF PRYING JESTER
Answer: *You have to give some people the needle to start this*—SEWING

شكداس الأهل

هكذا من الأصل

NFL's Homestretch—And Then There Were 4...

...As Dallas Joins Minnesota, Miami, Oakland



United Press International

ENGAL LANCER—Charlie Joiner of Cincinnati flies sailing after receiving pass in Dolphins-Bengals game.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (IHT).—Four National Football League teams insured themselves a merry Christmas during the weekend, but after next Sunday, when the Dallas Cowboys host the Minnesota Vikings, and the Miami Dolphins go to Oakland to meet the Raiders, only two will celebrate a very happy new year.

Dallas moved into next Sunday's National Conference title game when it defeated the Los Angeles Rams, 27-16, yesterday. The Vikings eliminated the Washington Redskins on Saturday, 27-20.

Miami thrashed the Cincinnati Bengals, 34-16, yesterday, for a berth in the American Conference title game against the Raiders, who defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers, 33-14, Saturday.

With Minnesota, Oakland and Miami already placed as contenders in next week's title games, all eyes late yesterday were on the Dallas-Los Angeles contest.

Two early turnovers, an intercepted pass and a recovered fumble, set up two Dallas touchdowns in the first six-and-a-half minutes. After the Rams struggled to cut the Dallas lead to one point, 17-16, with almost 10 minutes remaining, the Cowboys struck with the big play.

It was an 83-yard touchdown pass from Roger Staubach to Drew Pearson, a desperate play that came on third down with 14 yards needed to retain possession.

Favorite Receiver

Pearson is a rookie wide receiver from Tulsa University, signed by the Cowboys as a free agent. He moved into the regular lineup late in the season after Otto Stowe left it because of an injury. Pearson, who runs neat patterns and holds onto the ball, became Staubach's favorite receiver.

He also scored an earlier touchdown on a four-yard pass play, a square-out pattern in the end zone on Charley Stukes, the Ram cornerback.

The big play reversed the flow of the contest which, in the second half, had turned in favor of Los Angeles because the Ram defense had completely shut down the Dallas attack. But the Rams' energies dribbled away after that and the game ended with John Hadl, their 33-year-old quarterback, taking a pounding on three successive plays from Harvey Lee Martin, the ferocious 265-pound rookie defensive end for Dallas.

The Los Angeles season came to an abrupt end and the players thought that, somehow, they deserved a better fate. Before yesterday's defeat, the Rams had lost only two games all season, and those by a total of three points. They had a well balanced team which had done almost everything right and all their statistics were impressive.

The Rams did not do everything right yesterday and those two mistakes in the first period put them in such a hole, down 14 points, that recovery seemed almost impossible.

The Old Rut

The faults for the defeated mostly lay with the offense. Hadl had only an average day for a playoff quarterback and fell into the old rut of forcing passes at well-covered receivers. He completed only seven of 23 attempts for 133 yards and the Rams' total offense came to just 192. The Cowboys had 298.

Staubach was knocked out of the game for two plays in the first period with a shot to the side of his head.

"I was really woozy after I got hit on the side of the head," he said. "I have been knocked out before and forgot everything for a while. But this time I had a dreamy feeling. I knew I was in Texas Stadium, but I had no concept of how big a game it was. I was missing third-down plays; I just played badly in the second and third quarters.

"The coach would say to me, 'You've still got cobwebs.' But the difference was that we got the ball in the end zone when we got the turnovers from the Rams and they did not."

Landry said, "Roger's head wasn't clear for a while. When he went back to pass, he thought 'run.' He didn't read his keys, so we changed our game plan to pretty much a conservative one. That's why [his befuddlement] he ran so much [four times for 30 yards].

It was a collision with defensive back Stukes that scrambled Staubach. He went on to be sacked seven times on passing downs—but the Cowboys got Hadl five times.

Asked, in view of Staubach's condition, why he did not go with Morton, Landry said, "I never considered it."

But Staubach became mentally alert enough by the last period to describe later precisely what happened after Calvin Hill fumbled on the Dallas 17 and suffered an elbow dislocation that sidelined him. Larry McCutcheon rambled for 12 yards and Tony Backer came in at running back to bull over from five yards and narrow the gap to 17-16.

"Coach [Tom] Landry sent in a play which had clicked to Otto Stowe the last time we played Los Angeles. It called for Pearson to curl in, but earlier in the game he had gone toward the post and got clear, though I did not throw to him. He told me he could get free so I told him to go to the post instead of turning in this time.

"I kept looking at Steve Preece [free safety] to keep him in the middle, and I think he froze for a fraction of a second, and then I fired as hard as I could to Pearson. He made a great play, a great catch."

NFL Playoff Results

Semifinals

National Conference

Minnesota 27, Washington 20.
Dallas 27, Los Angeles 16.

American Conference

Oakland 33, Pittsburgh 14.
Miami 34, Cincinnati 16.

Championships

National Conference

Minnesota at Dallas.

American Conference

Oakland at Miami.

Pupil to Master:

Sorry This Had to Happen to You'

By Red Smith

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 24 (NYT).—In 1930, when Paul own was a teacher in Severn Prep near Anna-is instructing young Americans in their native gue, he moonlighted as assistant football coach thus discovered his mission in life. That same r, Don Shula was born in Grand River, Ohio, a e, pink baby with a prominent chin.

Best n 1946, when Brown made his first mark on fessional football as coach of Cleveland in the -America Conference, Shula was a 16-year-old h school student in Painesville, Ohio, and five rs later Shula was a defensive back for Brown Cleveland.

esterday, master and pupil came face to face the ersatz grass of the Orange Bowl. They shook ds solemnly.

Congratulations on a fine season," Shula said. a sorry this had to happen to you."

he pupil's Miami Dolphins, defending chamns of this mercenary world, had just whacked whey out of the master's Cincinnati Bengals in first round of playoffs for the National Football gue title. The 34-16 victory made the Dolphins l-champions of the American Football Confer-e, which is half of the NFL. It ran their home-n winning streak to 23 games and, if they make 4 straight against the Oakland Raiders next nday, they will qualify for Super Bowl VIII in ston Jan. 13.

hile the Hessians heaved and snorted, master l pupil prowled the sidelines, each according to style. The emotional Shula, hatless, coatless and t-sleeved, moved with the flow of action, stopto glower at the synthetic turf with bare arms ed, crouched with hands on knees as though to ng. Outwardly impassive, Brown was a remote re in a business suit, staring from the shade a hat brim. He might have been an inspector homicide viewing the body.

No Easing of Strain

tarting from the opening kickoff, the Dolphins it in for a touchdown in the sixth minute of , and Cincinnati never caught up. Yet, for the on the sidelines, there was no easing of strain. li Miami's Dick Anderson intercepted a pass set up the score that sent his team out to a of 28-16 at 5:18 of the third quarter.

hat pulled the Bengals' cork and they never ed a serious threat again.

The worst thing that can happen starting the nd half," said Nick Buoniconti, the squat ball ire who is captain of Miami's defensive unit, o let them get a drive going. We knew we had top 'em, and we did."



Don Shula, hatless, coatless, short-sleeved.

The Bengals' only touchdown was scored by their defensive team, and errors by the Miami offense gave Cincinnati 10 points.

"This is no criticism of the offense," Buoniconti said, "but we've got a saying in the huddle: 'Here we go again.' If the offense makes a mistake, we know we have to come in and shore it up."

The mistakes came in the second quarter. The first was a pass that Bob Griese aimed at Jim Mandich in the right flat zone with the Dolphins in front, 21-3. Cincinnati's left safety, Neal Craig, darted up from behind Mandich, picked the ball off and had 45 yards of open field in front of him. That made the score 21-10.

Mercury Morris made the other error after a field goal by Horst Muhlmann had shaved Miami's advantage to 21-13. With the laudable purpose of running back a kickoff, Morris advanced upon the bounding ball at Miami's 5-yard line, sparred with it like Willie Pep boxing Sandy Saddler, and lost it to Cincinnati's Jim Leclair. With seven seconds of the half remaining, Muhlmann rushed back in and made it 21-16.

Buoniconti praised the Bengal attack as "the most explosive we saw all year," but it was truly impressive only on Cincinnati's first march, immediately following the Dolphins' opening touchdown. Starting on their 28-yard line, the Bengals made three first downs in three plays and a fourth in two more.

That got them to the Miami 17, where they stayed for three plays before Muhlmann kicked the first of his three goals.

Counter Influence

That swift early foray included a 15-yard dash off tackle by Booby Clark. "They were using what we call counter influence," Buoniconti said, "sending one back one direction and another the opposite way, and some of us were moving with the backs. I was one who did on Clark's run. We talked about what we were doing and decided to play them head-to-head and ignore the influence. That adjustment seemed to work."

"Something that won't be mentioned but ought to be," Buoniconti said, "Lloyd Mumphord had a super day on defense. He was a big reason why we kept Isaac Curtis off the board, after he scored five big touchdowns for them in their last two games. They just couldn't get the ball to him."

Curtis caught one pass for a nine-yard gain. Ken Anderson, the Bengal quarterback who had not thrown an interception in six games, was intercepted on a key play. It was that kind of game, not great entertainment but a blood fight as it must be when Shula meets Brown. If all the coaches in the National League fought a battle royal, this pair would be the last on their feet.



ORD

l Brown, in a business suit and a hat.

Bribery Charged In Greek Soccer

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (AP).—A soccer referee made a sworn statement to the National Soccer Federation today that he saw a member of Kastoria soccer team pass a 1,000 drachma ($35) bill to an opponent, while at the same time carrying a wad of bills in his soccer shorts, the soccer federation said.

The referee, Nikos Orcantis, called it a bribe, but the player, Kosras Siantsis, said it was "just a Christmas gift," according to the referee's statement.

Orcantis said the incident took place during the Pandramaikos-Kastoria second-division game yesterday. Kastoria beat the home team, 2-1.

Greek security police are looking into the case, which follows by only a few days a government inquiry into reports that Greek national-team players were bribed in their 4-2 World Cup defeat to Yugoslavia last week.

Football Coach At Pitt Honored

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Johnny Majors, who turned the Pitt Panthers into a respectable and exciting football team this season after a 1-10 won-lost mark a year ago, has been named coach of the year by the Football Writers Association of America.

The 38-year-old Majors won by a close margin from Barry Switzer, Oklahoma's first-year coach, 151-130.

Pitt had a record of one victory, two losses and one tie after four games this season, then won five of the next seven to finish at 7-4-1 and win an invitation to meet Arizona State in the Fiesta Bowl in Phoenix.

Pitt's only losses in the last seven games were to bowl-bound Notre Dame and Penn State.

China Wins Ping Pong

PEKING, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—The powerful Chinese side hammered the visiting French table tennis team here last night to win the men's match, 5-0, and the women's contest, 5-1.

Suit Alleges Foreman Is Hiding Revenues

N. FRANCISCO, Dec. 24).—World heavyweight champ-George Foreman faces a action seeking $360,000 in ally hidden assets derived from September title defense in o, it was learned yesterday. reman, 24, unbeaten in 39 essional fights, was named as o-defendant with business ger Leroy Jackson, manager. Sadler and the George Fore-Development Corp., in a contempt-of-court motion on file in District Court.

The suit was filed by George Foreman Associates Ltd., of Philadelphia, a partnership which shares in the boxer's revenues.

Foreman's attorneys last summer submitted contracts that indicated the Tokyo fight would earn $250,000 plus $10,000 for training expenses as Foreman's end of the purse. But the suit said that evidence places the total receipts at $600,000 or more.

The injunction request follows a warning from both the World Boxing Association and the World Boxing Council that the champion must sign or be in serious negotiations for a title defense by Jan. 22, or face the prospect of having his title declared vacant.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Boston 4, Toronto 3 (Hodge, Cashman, Edestrand, Sanderson; Keon, Ecclestone, McDonald).
Atlanta 3, Rangers 1 (Richard 2, Stewart, Gilbert).
Montreal 1, Islanders 1 (Bicke; Lefley).
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 2 (Ramsay 2, Martin; Pronovost, Blanchin).
Minnesota 2, California 2 (Paiise, Stanfield; McKay, Boldirev).
Chicago 8, Vancouver 2 (Bordeleau 2, Koroll, Hull, Redmond, Pappin; Lever, O'Flaherty).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Cleveland 4, Minnesota 2 (Wiste, Walker, Pinder, Erickson; Morrison, Cardwell).
Jersey 6, Winnipeg 3 (Bradley 2, Jones, Morenz, Ferguson, Brown; Beaudin, Huck, Black).
Chicago 6, Toronto 5 (Hardy 2, Stapleton, Backstrom, Mavety, Rochon; Carleton, Simpson, Leduc, Trottier, Gibson).

ux Cohen Quits ie Fight Game

RIS, Dec. 24 (AP).—Max n, the French middleweight once won a gold medal at Pan-Arab Games in Cairo, announced he is quitting g.

ve got no regrets," said n, 33. "But I'm finished." hen's decision was precipitat-y a loss Monday night to o Bettini, 35, in a bout at Palais des Sports for the ch middleweight champion-

was disgusted by the ref's ion. I'm just turned off en-now," Cohen said.



Prize Form

Janet Lynn of the United States executes a maneuver in the free-skating event at the International Professional Figure Skating Festival in Tokyo during the weekend, where she won the women's title and collected $15,000 in prize money.

AP.

The Strange Shape of 1973 Soccer

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Zaire, Haiti and Australia in the World Soccer Cup finals; England and Hungary out. That is the strange soccer scene as 1973 ends.

And at club level, the Eastern European teams are on the march, another sign of the changing face of the world's most popular sport.

West Germany will stage the World Cup, starting June 13 and culminating in the final at Munich's Olympic Stadium July 7. The draw, dividing the 16 teams into four groups, is to be made in Frankfurt Jan. 5.

The fans, however, already have had plenty to talk about.

The Soviet Union pulled out after refusing to play Chile in Santiago as a protest against the Chilean military regime.

As the Jan. 5 draw neared, the Russians were still pleading for their case to be reopened. But they found little sympathy with the International Football Federation.

So it looks like the lineup for the big tournament will look like this:

Automatically qualified: West Germany as host, and Brazil as defending champion.

Qualified from Europe: Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, Scotland, East Germany, Poland and Bulgaria. These will be joined by one more team—either Spain or Yugoslavia, who meet in a playoff in Paris Jan. 16.

Qualified from South America: Uruguay, Argentina and Chile.

Other regional qualifiers: Zaire, Haiti and Australia.

The last three will be long-odds outsiders, for they have never been rated as world class. Australia competed in the Asian zone of the qualifying competition and won it. Haiti surprisingly won the Central American zone and ousted Mexico, which held the last World Cup in 1970.

But Europe exhibited the biggest sensations.

England, which gave soccer to the world and won the World Cup on its home ground in 1966, failed to make the finals.

So did Hungary, which never won the big trophy but dominated the world scene for a spell in the early 50s.

Portugal, too, which reached the 1966 semifinals with the help of Eusebio, the Black Panther, failed to qualify.

England fell to Poland, which had never reached the World Cup finals before. And nobody was more miserable than Bobby Moore, one of the great stars of the game, who led England to its 1966 triumph and had captained the national team ever since.

At the mining town of Katowice in June, on one of the blackest evenings in English soccer history, the usually perfect Moore made a bad mistake in his own penalty area and gave away a vital goal. It helped Poland to beat England, 2-0.

There was still time for England to qualify. To win their group, the English had to defeat Poland in the return match at Wembley Stadium in October.

Moore was left out of the lineup. From the bench, he watched England attack with skill, and Poland defend heroically. The result was a 1-1 draw—and Poland qualified.

Gould Turns to Cash

SYDNEY, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Australian swim star Shane Gould has signed a $75,000 professional contract with a sports equipment maker.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Capital 110, Buffalo 85 (Chenier 27, Leaks 19; McMillian 22, Heard 17).
Cleveland 99, Houston 91 (Davis 23, Carr 18; Murphy 17, Ratleff 16).
KC-Omaha 101, Golden State 92 (Walker 27, Archibald 21; Barry 32, Russell 22).
Boston 96, Seattle 95 (Havlicek 32, White 30; Haywood 33, Fox 19).

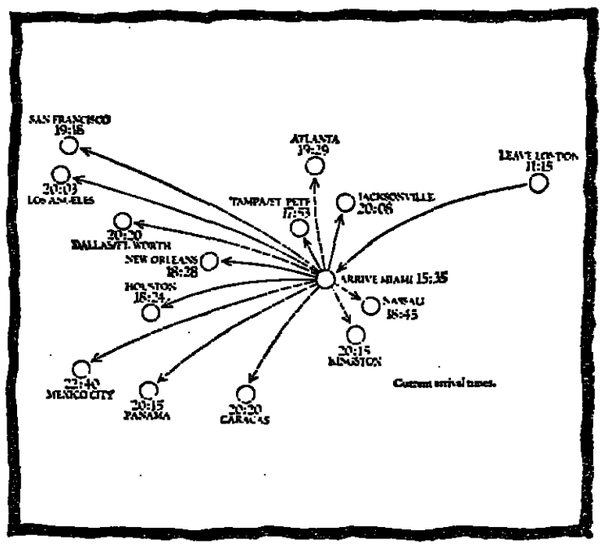
ABA Results

Sunday's Game

Kentucky 123, San Diego 120 (Issel 31, Dampier 29; Jones 27, Williams 21).

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Art Buchwald

The Oil Auction

WASHINGTON.—The other day it was announced in Tehran that an oil auction was held and the oil was sold for a record price of $17 a barrel.

Not many years ago that was what a barrel of wine was selling for. It occurred to me that if the *price of oil kept* rising, oil auctioneers would soon describe their product with the same intensity that wine auctioneers use when selling theirs.



Buchwald

"Ladies and gentlemen, today we are auctioning off the greatest barrels of oil produced in the Middle East. They are the 1973, 1974 and 1975 crop which, as all of you know, were vintage years for Middle East oil. The conditions were perfect, with plenty of sunlight, sandy soil and just enough rain to give the oil a nice, clean, fresh aroma.

"Our first offering comes from the estate of Sheikh Abu Dhabi. What am I bid for this priceless barrel? As you know, the Château Abu Dhabi oil is the sweetest in all of Kuwait, with not a trace of sulfur. It can be served with Cadillacs, Mercedes Benz, Lincolns and Rolls-Royces. This is a premier grand cru. Do I hear $100? . . . *Do I hear $200?* . . . *Do I hear* $300? . . .$300 once, $300 twice . . . $300 three times. . . . Sold to the Japanese gentleman waving frantically in the back.

"The next selection comes from the property of the *Sheikh of* Bahrein. As you know, the sheikh labels his own oil right at his private refinery.

* * *

"It is prized by oil connoisseurs all over the world for its deep-black coloring and its soft and supple flavor. You will not find anything smoother to put into a generator or a truck. May we begin the bidding? $320 . . . $400 . . . $450. Do I hear any higher than $450? . . . Sold to the Frenchman in the first row.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have a surprise for you. This barrel that my associates are bringing onto the stage is a 1973 Côte de Faisal. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the legendary Arabian champagne of oil. This bubbly liquid, which once greased only the palms of American oil companies, is now made available to anyone who renounces his ties with Israel. I shall start the bidding at $500 a barrel. $500 . . . $600 . . . $650. . . . Ladies and gentlemen, may I remind you that once the Côte de Faisal is consumed, there may never be any more . . . $750 . . . $800. . . . Once. . . . Twice. . . . Three times. . . . Sold to the two English gentlemen fighting with their umbrellas on the stage.

"The last stock does not come from a noted oil property, but I believe you will be amused by its pretensions.

"It comes from the wells of an unassuming tribal chief in the north of Iraq. It is called Château Haut-Bedouin and while it does not have the prestige of a Château Glowy or Côte de Faisal, it is superb everyday oil that would be most welcome in a *Volkswagen, Datsun, Dart* or Pinto.

* * *

"Please do not be fooled by its color. Although a dark brown while it remains in the barrel, it will turn black when burned at room temperature.

"What am I bid for this noble fuel? Do I hear $200? . . . $400? . . . $600? . . . Do I hear $800? . . . $1,000 from the German gentleman . . . $2,000 from the Swiss banker . . . $10,000? . . . $10,000 once, $10,000 twice, do I hear any more? . . . Sold to Richard Burton for $10,000. . . . What's that? Certainly we'll gift wrap it for you, Mr. Burton. And our best to your lovely wife."

Partial Eclipse Of Sun Visible In New England

BOSTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—A partial eclipse of the sun was visible over most of New England today, reaching its maximum level at 9:20 a.m. (1420 *GMT*).

The annular eclipse began at 8:20 a.m. when the moon, approaching its farthest point from the earth, passed in front of the sun. A spokesman for the Center for Astrophysics at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., explained that, from an optimum viewing location, an annular eclipse is seen as a thin outer ring of sunlight shining brightly around a smaller dark disk, the moon. This phenomenon was not visible locally.

Dr. Brian G. Marsden of the Smithsonian said that the partial eclipse obscured the bottom part of the sun, reducing light about 50 percent at 9:20 a.m. The eclipse, which was to last about two hours, was of limited interest to scientists, according to Dr. Marsden.

He said that the sunlight that remained, even at maximum coverage, was too bright to allow any meaningful study of the sun's corona, or outer atmosphere. He said that the best spot to have viewed the eclipse was in the Amazon region of Latin America.

In Latin America

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 24 (AP).—The moon eclipsed 80 percent of the sun for 10 minutes here today, but Colombians felt frustrated when Comet Kohoutek failed to appear.

Newspapers had been forecasting the "splendid shining of the comet as the sun gets dark." A 160-mile-wide strip of Colombia was a favored observation post for the eclipse.

Astronomers and outer-space fans who arrived for the occasion from different regions of the world have not yet reported on their observation flights.

The head of the new agency made it clear that it would move to bar publication of works by dissidents.

The Soviet Interpretation of Copyright Laws

By Gordon F. Joseloff

MOSCOW (UPI).—The head of the new Soviet copyright agency has made it clear that the Soviet Union will move to bar future publication abroad of works by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and others it considers anti-government.

In an interview, Boris D. Pankin denied charges made last spring by Soviet intellectuals, including nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, that this was a prime reason behind the Soviet decision to join the universal copyright convention as of May 27.

But he left no doubt that his agency from now on would prosecute foreign publishers of such dissident works and Soviet citizens who supply them.

Mr. Pankin said that his agency, set up in September, is now the sole legal Soviet body authorized to deal with foreign publishers on questions of copyrights.

"The Soviet author, in accordance with our laws, must coordinate this question with us," he said.

"He cannot bypass our representation and approach a publisher directly and give him permission to publish. If he does so, he is violating Soviet law.

Mr. Pankin said that any deal made directly with a foreign publisher would be invalid. "We shall ask the publishers and if they are not able to explain how they received the manuscript and what right they have to use it, the publishing house will bear the legal responsibility," he said.

Referring to Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Pankin said: "Our attitude toward him, or more precisely to his works, those which we know about, is not changed. We shall never welcome any anti-Soviet works, no matter whose they are."



Tass.

Boris D. Pankin

Mr. Pankin said that the Soviet Union will not pay royalties on foreign works copyrighted before it joined the convention. He did not say whether that meant Soviet works sent abroad prior to May 27 would be exempt from the current restrictions.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has said that he has many unpublished manuscripts. But it is not known if copies already have been sent abroad.

Mr. Pankin also made these points during a 90-minute interview:

- Foreign copyright holders whose works are published or used in the Soviet Union can take payment either in rubles or in the currency of their own country.
- A foreign copyright holder will pay taxes on Soviet royalties at the same rate a Soviet citizen would have to pay in the foreigner's country. In the case of the United States, there is a tax agreement still to be ratified whereby a Soviet or American citizen would pay taxes only to his own government.

Mr. Pankin, the 43-year-old former editor of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, said that détente and the Soviet Union's peace program influenced its decision to join the convention.

Western criticism of the move did not surprise him, he said.

"A certain part of the press and politicians remain loyal to themselves and this is not surprising to us," he said.

"When the Soviet Union did not join the convention, this group unanimously reproached it. When the Soviet Union joined the convention, there was some confusion in their ranks but soon a new interpretation emerged.

"According to this, a mountain gave birth to a mouse. They tried to minimize such a historically important action as an effort to restrict certain publications that do not *do honor to the author or their country*, in our view."

A Growling Monster That Replaced Six Men

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK (NYT).—Zamboni. A brand of noodle? A voodoo *hex? An Italian ice cream*, maybe?

No. The Zamboni is the growling and smoking metal monster that emerges between periods in hockey games to scrape and devour snow off the rink's choppy surface. In its wake, it leaves a steaming sheet of water that freezes to produce a new, smooth expanse of ice for the next period of play.

Zamboni is also the man who created these $12,000-a-throw machines. Frank J. Zamboni, 72, ships his outrageous machines from manufacturing plants in Paramount, Calif. and Paris, Ontario, to places like Japan, Australia, Korea and countries behind the Iron Curtain. Eighteen hundred Zambonis have been created since the machine was first patented in 1949.

One Operator

The individual operations of sweeping, scraping and watering the ice, formerly performed by a team of men, are combined in this Rube Goldberg contraption which takes a mere 15 minutes to produce an inviting, glass-like surface. The machine, mounted on a Volkswagen chassis and engine, requires only one operator.

First, a long, horizontal, razor-sharp blade cuts the ice. The shavings and other debris including snow, sand, hotdog rolls and cigarettes are picked up by a horizontal auger that delivers the load to a vertical conveyor belt. The belt dumps the snow into a huge bin at the front of the machine. Then a spray of hot water covers the ice which is smoothed over by a long, ragged towel that drags behind. Voilà. Fantastic ice.

It wasn't always so easy. In the old Madison Square Garden it took six men to do the job. *Nelson (Junior) Gratto, who has* resurfaced ice for the garden for 41 years, took a minute from his work in the labyrinth beneath the new Garden to reminisce.

"First we went around with a broom," he said. "Then while two men scraped with shovels, we went around about twice with these things." Junior was leaning on a red, white and blue striped drum mounted on wheels. The barrels used to be filled with hot water and pushed across the scraped ice surface dripping enough water to form new ice.

Back Up

The rain barrels are still kept on hand to back up the Zamboni in the event of a breakdown since the Garden owns only one of the machines.

Problems with the Zamboni are infrequent but disastrous when they occur. The foul-ups usually can be attributed to human rather than mechanical failings. Like the time two years ago when the Philadelphia Blazers of the World Hockey Association, now the Vancouver Blazers, made their debut in Philadelphia Civic Center with star billing for Derek Sanderson.

"It was the first time ice had been laid on the wooden floor there," recalled Kevin Johnson, the club's publicity director. A sand and sawdust base was put down over which pipes were placed to cool a brine solution. "But *someone forgot to stamp down* the sawdust and left air pockets," said Mr. Johnson.

When the heavy Zamboni rolled onto the ice, the air pockets gave way and the ice cracked. "We tried to patch it up," said Mr. Johnson, "but every time the Zamboni moved, out would come a chunk of ice as big as a serving tray in a fancy restaurant."

Other Firms

Other firms are beginning to compete for the ice resurfacer market, in particular the Tennant Company and the Rink Mate Company.

Because other companies have broken only recently into the ice resurfacing market, Mr. Zamboni still holds a sizable chunk of it.

"We have in excess of 95 percent of the market," said Mr. Zamboni. "Over 1,800 machines in 24 countries with three to four hundred in Europe." But Rink Mate estimates Mr. Zamboni's market at about 70 percent and shrinking.

Meanwhile Mr. Zamboni has perfected another machine of the future—the Astrozamboni. It cleans Astroturf. The Astrozamboni is manufactured exclusively for the Monsanto Company which makes Astroturf, and the machine currently performs its duties on seven football stadiums in the United States. For just $28,000 you can have one of your very own. It might work well on *the livingroom carpet, who* knows?

PEOPLE: *The Energy Crisis And Beautiful People*

No gloomy, problem-ridden, crisis-fraught holidays for them: The party goes on for many of Europe's Beautiful People. "Parties take people away from all the problems of everyday life," Baroness Guy de Rothschild of Paris explained to Jurate Kazickas of the Associated Press. "You can't sit around and mope all the time. Parties are very wholesome."

In Italy, where nightclubs are now closing before midnight and taxis disappearing soon after, Princess Irene Galitzine said: "I think it's a disaster . . . and such a bore as well. I work until 7 *on my collection* (she is a couturière) and then barely have time for an 8 o'clock dinner. Then everyone sits around watching the clock like schoolchildren so they'll be home by 12."

In London, since the TV stations have been going off the air at 10:30, those who are so "in" they never go out have rediscovered nightclubs. "Now without the Sunday night movie," said one socialite, "we all have late-night dinners and then go dancing at Annabelle's."

A dissenting note comes from Baron de Redé of Paris. "I think everyone is becoming a little more conservative," he said. "It's in bad taste to have some pointless costume ball. I don't think we'll see as many parties next year."

* * *

A spokesman for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has flatly denied a televised report that Kissinger would marry Nancy Maginnes, a former aide to New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Friday. Miss Maginnes has been his frequent companion at social events and there have been many reports that they would marry.

* * *

Author Martin Gray (IHT, Sept. 5), is the recipient of this year's Dag Hammarskjold Prize for literary merit. The ceremony took place in Brussels. Gray, author of "For Those I Loved" and "Le Livre de la Vie" (as yet untranslated into English), received his award in Brussels. Choreographer Maurice Bejart got the Hammarskjold prize for artistic merit.

* * *

President Nixon is again delaying his annual physical checkup, which had been scheduled last week. This time it's so that his personal physician, Dr. Walter R. Tkach, can fly to California to get married.

* * *

Howard J. Samuels, 54, chairman of New York State's horse betting board, was married Friday to Antoinette Chautemps, an economist and the daughter of a former French prime minister. The bride, who is in her 30s, is writing a book about her father, the late Camille Chautemps, who between 1920 and 1940 served four times as prime minister. The family left France in 1940 and went to New York, where last week's wedding ceremony took place.

* * *

"I'm going to suffer some, but I'm not going on welfare, and



Keystone

HOSPITALIZED — Prin Edward, 9, youngest son Queen Elizabeth and Prin Philip, is in Great Ormo Street Children's Hospit London, for observati Doctors thought his appe dix may have to come o but it seems likely th there will be no operati and that the prince will discharged today.

I'll be able to make a livin said Spiro T. Agnew, in an terview in the January issue McCall's. The former vice-pr ident, who was fined $10,000 on evasion charges, and still fa possible disbarment, talked ab his Los Angeles speech, deliver before his resignation, in wh he said: "Even if indicted, I'v not resign."

"Someday," he told McCal "I'll be able to explain why did what I did. I know that seems strange after the L Angeles speech, but someday be able to tell why. And I th everybody will understand."

* * *

From Saturday's Irish Tim an advertisement:

PERSONAL

APOLOGY

I, John Connor, of Endrim, F bane, County Offaly, HERE APOLOGISE to my neighbo Mrs. Bernadette Mulvey of D drim aforesaid for offensive a indecent remarks concerning character and health which made in a letter addressed to future mother-in-law, which received on the 1st May, 1973, hereby further unconditiona withdraw the said remarks.

Dated this 17th day of cember, 1973.

Signed: JOHN CONNOR.

APOLOGY

I, John Connor, of Endrim, F bane, County Offaly, HERE *APOLOGISE to my neighb* Mrs. Margaret Malaney of Sl park, Endrim, aforesaid for decent and offensive rem relating to her own and her band's character which I po in an envelope addressed to on the 4th September, 1973, hereby further unconditiona withdraw the said remarks.

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Signed: JOHN CONNOR.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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